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CAUCASIAN SONG AND STORY TELL HEROIC DEEDS

Avaz Melodies of Daghestan
Describe Valor of Hadji
Murat and Shamil

AUTOCRATIC RUSSIAN DISAPPEARS FROM VIEW

Startling Change in Status of
Women Becomes Evident in
Mountains of Republic

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUNIB, Daghestan—Iliterate peoples sometimes guard their traditions most carefully through the medium of songs and legends. Here in the heart of the Daghestan Mountains, where not one person in 10 can read and write, the writer found this to be true. Walking across the main square of Gunib in the evening one heard songs, sometimes accompanied by playing on musical instruments, coming from several houses.

"What are these songs?" the inquirer asked of his companion, a local teacher.

"Most probably about the Daghestan national hero, Shamil, or about our local hero, Hadji Murat," he replied. "This is the house of one of my friends; come in and listen more closely."

Following his suggestion, we knocked at the door and received the usual hospitable welcome of the Caucasian mountaineer. After a little gentle pressing, our host, who was the village blacksmith, took down a stringed instrument, not unlike a mandolin in shape, and, twanging the strings in accompaniment, began to sing in the Eastern chanting style which always sounds a little mournful to Western ears. At first he showed a little backwardness, but as trace of this was soon lost as he became more and more engrossed in the delivery of his ballad. His eyes brightened; his body swayed to the rhythm of the song; his voice rose and fell in the passionate cadences that one comes to associate with the mullah leading a Muhammadan congregation in prayer.

A Song of the People
The song was in the Avaz language, a harsh, guttural speech understood only by 250,000 of the Daghestan population and by a few specialists in Caucasian languages. Your correspondent could only catch from time to time the names Shamil and Hadji Murat. After the last notes of the song had faded away my companion, the teacher, translated its substance roughly as follows:

"The Russians were advancing on the mountain village Choch. Shamil

Arizona Denies Assent to Pact on River Power

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Announcement that Arizona refuses to be bound by the Boulder Dam tri-state pact may cause further delay in the construction of that project. Allocation of the power to be developed was only recently decided by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

If the entire matter is not thrown into the courts by injunction, there will still remain difficulties to be overcome, for much dissatisfaction was expressed by some of the delegates who came to Washington for a conference, with the locations made by the Secretary of the Interior.

On Nov. 12 a hearing will be afforded on protests and the whole question of private and public operation is likely to be reopened.

The Secretary expressed the belief that so long as the tri-state agreement could not be reached by compromise it was better to have the tangle cleared by legal means than to let it continue in uncertainty longer.

Decision of Arizona officials to make the whole matter a court issue did not take Mr. Wilbur by surprise. Arizona did not agree to the allocation of water impounded by the Boulder Dam as proposed by the reclamation service and asked a share proportionate to that claimed for California and Nevada. The prospect of a legal settlement was at various times hinted, and while Mr. Wilbur was sorry that such a course was taken he felt that it at least promised a final solution of the problem, and that the sooner such a solution was reached the better it would be.

NEW TRANSPORT PLANE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A new high-speed transport airplane has been tested by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation in Buffalo and develops better than 180 miles an hour, its makers claim. The ship is an all-metal monoplane.

The cabin accommodates eight persons. The airplane was designed especially for executives who wish to travel together by air and to hold conferences while enroute, according to Lawrence D. Bell, general manager.

LIBERALS WIN IN ECUADOR
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador (By U. P.)—Liberals candidates won the majority of posts over the Conservatives in the election of provincial councilmen.

Leads Kyoto Discussion on Extraterritoriality



DR. GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE

Pacific Group for Restoring China's Rights

Proposes World Commission
to Secure Protection
of Foreigners in Courts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
KYOTO, Japan—That extraterritoriality in China should be abolished was the unanimous decision of the round table discussions of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Questions of how and when are the only ones causing doubts.

The Shotwell plan, which received much favorable comment from the delegates, was used as the basis of the discussions. Several alterations have been suggested in his main project, the principal one being the appointment of a special commission of foreign legal experts who would make recommendations regarding the conducting of Chinese courts where it is thought that foreigners "do not receive justice. The Shotwell plan proposed having judges appointed by the Chinese regardless of nationality.

Whether the Nanking Government would resort to boycotts as a means of forcing abolition of extraterritoriality, was a question which divided even the Chinese delegation. Some thought definitely not, others declared that the move was possible so long as the Chinese remembered the manner in which extraterritoriality was forced on the country.

The side of China was presented by Mingchen Joshua Bau, well-known journalist of China. The general discussion on China's foreign relations was conducted under the leadership of men widely known for their interest in international affairs, James G. McDonald, head of the Foreign Policy Association in New York; Lord Hallahan, recently British Lord Chancellor; Newton Rowell of Toronto; and Roland W. Boyden, of Boston, one of the unofficial observers at the Reparations Conference.

Conditions Not Met
Dr. James T. Shotwell declared that China had met only one of the two conditions under which Great Britain and the United States had said they would give up extraterritoriality, that she had revised her laws, but had not arranged for a satisfactory administration of these laws.

The impasse at which these negotiations stand is present between China and the United States and Great Britain," said Dr. Shotwell, "is largely due to the fact that China gives emphasis on the political aspects of the question, while the other powers make the juridic element of the problem their concern. They are only interested in safeguarding the rights of their citizens in China and in administering justice. All the powers still claiming extraterritoriality in China have protested against any interpretation that their claims were any indication of a desire to lessen Chinese sovereignty. In this they are sincere.

"Britain still resists its cause substantially on the terms set forth Sept. 5, 1902, when it stated that it would give up extraterritoriality when the statement of Chinese laws and arrangements for their administration warranted it. The United

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

"The Peerless Leader"



The newest biography of
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
will be reviewed by
Willis J. Abbot

Tomorrow

Tardieu Makes Third Attempt to Form French Government

Former French High Commissioner to United States
Is Appealing to Heads of Parties Rather Than
to the Various Groups

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—André Tardieu has let it be known that he hopes to form his Cabinet by Nov. 7 when he will, if he succeeds, submit it and his program to the Chamber of Deputies. He has determined to ignore the party groups and negotiate with the leaders whom he wants to join his coalition. This, says M. Tardieu, is the proper constitutional way of proceeding, groups being in his opinion not a political club, which have no right to dictate to the Chamber what sort of government it should have.

Thus the bargaining will be done by prospective cabinet ministers and not by M. Tardieu. Various groups in the meantime are vigorously kicking against the assumption they have not the right to dictate his Ministry to M. Tardieu. Edouard Daladier has not, it is said, been offered a place in M. Tardieu's prospective Cabinet, but the latter is anxious to gain the support of the Radical Socialists, and he has offered six portfolios to individuals in the party.

The result of this has been to set the Radicals by the ears. M. Tardieu's idea is to meet the representatives of as many parties as he can get to accept office under him and thus make his Government as national as possible. As a member of the old Bloc National, he believes in making his appeal to national as opposed to party sentiment and he has not forgotten that the old bloc which supported Raymond Poincaré, contained a certain proportion of Radicals and Socialists. If he can add them again to a combination of the Left, Center and the Right, he will produce a coalition likely to last.

These are said to be M. Tardieu's calculations, and he means to act quickly, and has already, it is reported, got Paul Painlevé and M. Leygues, two of M. Poincaré's former ministers, to accept portfolios.

INDIA PROMISED EQUAL STATUS IN BRITISH EMPIRE

Announcement by Viceroy
Arouses Much Comment
in London Press

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The long-standing problem of India's future has sprung into sudden prominence with the new Indian Cabinet placed by the MacDonald-Cabinet upon the declaration made by the coalition government in 1917, which defines the British attitude toward this great dependency.

The interpretation is contained in a statement published officially here, made by Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, upon his return to that country, after a short visit to England. "I am authorized on behalf of His Majesty's Government," Lord Irwin said, "to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion status."

Lord Irwin's statement is qualified by a reference to the Royal Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon, which has been for two years investigating the question of India's future governments and it has not yet reported. Lord Irwin said: "Until that report is laid before Parliament it is impossible and even were it possible it would in the view of His Majesty's Government clearly be improper to forecast the nature of any constitutional changes that may subsequently be proposed."

New Departure in Policy
Lord Irwin's statement nevertheless coming as it has done at the time of intense excitement in India, where the Nationalists have declared that they will start "civil disobedience" unless what they describe as "dominion status" is accorded, their country by Christmas has created the impression that a new departure in policy is intended.

The leaders of all parties in India have been meeting and discussing it. (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Big British Prison to Be Sold at Auction

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Sir Kynaston Studd, Lord Mayor, presiding at the annual meeting of the London Court Mission, at the Mansion House, declared prison "a terrible punishment."

He raised the work of the police commissioners in saving men and women from prison. "If we can effect the reform of the wrongdoer by other means," said the Lord Mayor, "the gain is great. This is the police court ideal, and it does it very effectively."

Last year, he said, the magistrates requested the missionaries to assist in no fewer than 17,000 cases in the London courts. If that policy in general, it might make clear the extent of the effect, namely, that since 1914 no fewer than 24 prisons in England had been closed.

In this connection it is announced that the empty county prison of Knutsford in Cheshire will be sold at auction early in December, some of the buildings, which will be offered in 27 lots, being over 200 years old.

Sheffield Schools to Promote Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Sheffield Education Authority has decided that a day shall be set apart each year in the schools of the city for the cultivation of international friendship and the promotion of peace. Definite arrangements will be made by the schools for the furtherance of this object in the morning, and the children will have a holiday in the afternoon.

Teachers are being advised to exercise the greatest possible care in selection of books of a more general kind dealing with history and its teachings, and also in the lessons to be drawn from civil and international conflict.

A joint committee has been appointed to draft a syllabus of history teaching for elementary schools. This scheme will be brought to the notice of educational publishers with a view to obtaining suitable textbooks.

POLISH PARTIES DECLARE TRUCE ON VOTE IN DIET

Dramatic Episode Enacted
When Officers Acclaim
Marshal Pilsudski

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor
WARSAW—A dramatic situation arose in the Polish Diet which was to open at 4 o'clock p. m. Oct. 31 when about 90 officers entered the hall, formed a chain and cheered Marshal Pilsudski, Minister of War, on his arrival. The speaker, Ignace Daszynski, held the officers' presence incompatible with the dignity of Parliament and requested them leave through intermediary attendants.

The officers maintained their equal right with other citizens to remain in the hall and refused to accept orders from attendants. The Speaker then sent a letter to President Ignace Moscicki explaining his inability to carry out the order to convoke the sitting until the officers left the building. Marshal Pilsudski, after conferring with the Speaker, drove to the castle to see the President. Finally news was conveyed to the Deputies and visitors in the Diet that the sitting has been postponed until Nov. 4.

Pilsudski and Opposition Engage in Frequent Clashes

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The presence of officers in the Polish Parliament was due to the fact that opposition parties had decided to move a vote of no confidence in the Government. This would be in effect a vote of censure against Marshal Pilsudski, and, as the opposition had a majority in the Diet, the outcome of the debate is a foregone conclusion.

The duel between the Marshal and his opponents in the Diet has been going on for a long while. On a previous occasion, Marshal Pilsudski arranged that the President should declare the session adjourned in order to forestall a move by the opposition. Afterward Marshal Pilsudski took the battle into the newspapers and wrote an article in which he referred to his parliamentary adversaries as a "menagerie of monkeys who don't even pretend to act like human beings."

The officers appear to have committed no breach of the peace, merely standing at the entrance to the chamber apparently with the intention of preventing the Deputies from entering but without using force. Actually, however, no one seems to have tried to go in.

The question of a vote of censure, matters which are due to come before the Diet at this session include the annual budget and constitutional reform, on both of which Marshal Pilsudski has been at loggerheads with the parliamentary majority.

Warsaw Puts Censorship on Press of Opposition

WARSAW, Poland (P)—A three-day ban on the controversy between Marshal Pilsudski, Minister of War, and Ignace Daszynski, Speaker of the Diet, appeared as President Moscicki, who is seeking to compose the differences, planned to leave Warsaw for a week-end at his country residence.

Meanwhile the government has decided to present a motion of censure, suppressing early editions Nov. 1 for their comment on the previous day's incident.

Government deputies, numbering 125 in the total of 444, held a conference and decided to present a motion of lack of confidence in the Speaker for his refusal to open the Diet and for offending Marshal Pilsudski as the representative of the army.

The government press insists that the diet lobby is a public place and that consequently the presence of the officers did not violate the diet's immunity. It was further stated the officers had come there on their own initiative to manifest solidarity with the army and give him moral support in view of an expected Diet attack against him and the government.

This expected attack centered chiefly on impeachment proceedings against the former Minister of Finance, G. Czechowicz, who has been accused of spending \$62,000,000 in excess of the budget without the approval of Parliament. Marshal Pilsudski has strongly defended the former Finance Minister.

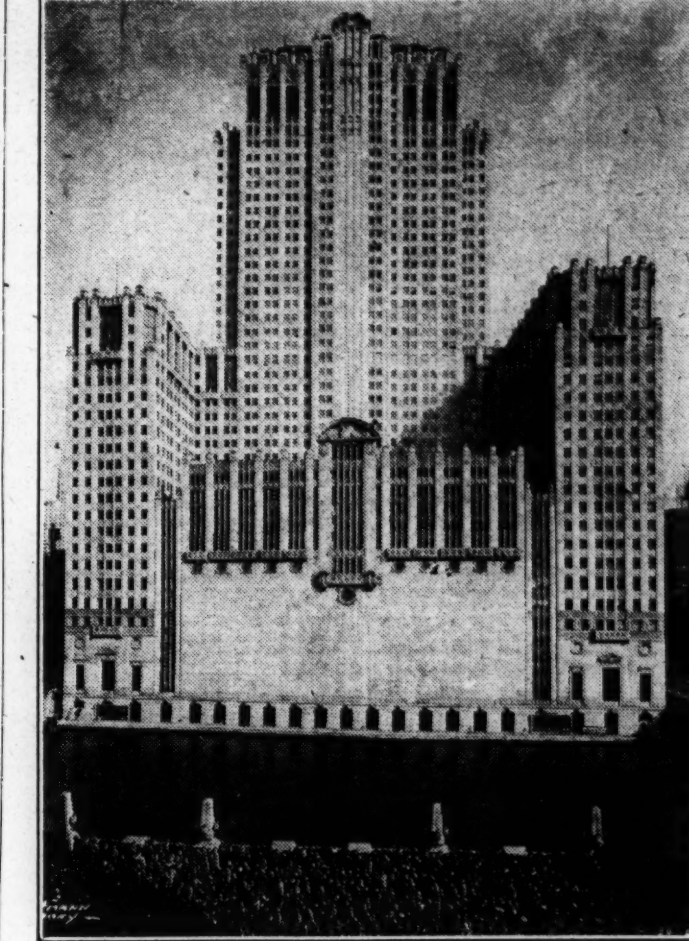
Posters, Rallies, Brass Band, Red Fire Have No Place in Ohio City's Campaign

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PIQUA, O.—An election without a campaign speech, without posters and handbills and without evidence of personal appeal from candidate to voter seems a far cry from the days of red fire and brass band parades in the "Gay 90's," but such was the situation in this community of nearly 18,000 people prior to voting day Nov. 5.

Under the new commission-manager plan charter through which the old form of government in Piqua is superseded on Jan. 1, a commission candidate is prohibited from making the customary personal effort on his own behalf. The pre-election officer finds himself asking if it may not mean that the seeds of election reform sown by professors of political science and other election "reformers" in late years have at last taken root in the state that has swung so many national elections.

The new charter was adopted at a special election last July after a six-month campaign and against considerable opposition from the "old line" political groups. The novelty of

\$20,000,000 Tribute to Music



Chicago's New Civic Opera House That Towers in the Midst of Towering Buildings. The Auditorium is Surrounded by Business Offices. Samuel Insull Backed the Venture.

FALL GETS JAIL FOR YEAR WITH \$100,000 FINE

Released Pending Appeal—
To Take Case to Supreme
Court, If Necessary

WASHINGTON (P)—Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, convicted of receiving a \$100,000 bribe, has been sentenced to one year in jail and fined \$100,000. A motion for a new trial had been denied by Justice Hitz in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

Fall, found guilty last week of receiving a bribe from Edward L. Doheny, oil operator, was granted bond pending an appeal.

Under the law the maximum sentence that could have been given the former Cabinet member was three times the amount he received or a \$300,000 fine and three years in a federal prison.

Justice Hitz said had Fall been in good physical condition, he would have imposed full sentence, but that in view of his health he would have suspended sentence if it were to take effect at once.

The court let defense counsel understand that if the appeal were dropped he would suspend the jail sentence as long as Fall's physical condition was such as it is now.

Notwithstanding Justice Hitz's offer of leniency in the event the appeal was abandoned, Fall's counsel said they would continue their efforts on his behalf through the higher courts. Should the District of Columbia Court of Appeals rule against them, the Supreme Court would be their next and final resort.

In the civil cases to recover the naval reserves, the highest court already has termed Fall a faithless public officer. This characterization was said by friends to have been one of the moving impulses behind the former Secretary's determination to contest the case to a finish.

Fall's conviction was the first in the series of criminal trials growing out of the oil scandals of his administration as head of the Interior Department. He is the first man to hold a Cabinet post ever to have been sentenced for a felony and that came after he had once been found not guilty of conspiring with Doheny to defraud the Government in the Elk Hills lease.

The former Secretary still has pending against him a charge that he conspired with Harry Sinclair to defraud the Government in the lease of the Teapot Dome reserve.

CHICAGO'S NEW OPERA HOUSE ON EVE OF CAREER

42-Story Structure Completed and Ready for Its
Dedication

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A Civic Opera House has been completed for Chicago. Rising sheer like palisades 42 stories above the Chicago River, the building is an arresting structure of stone and terra cotta, proclaiming the Civic Opera for miles around.

The thousands of small windows that pattern the surface indicate that business and art have formed a happy alliance. The windows open into offices that surround the great theater core of the edifice. A financial plan has been announced whereby the \$20,000,000 building is to contribute to a fund known as the Chicago Music Foundation for the Perpetual Support of Opera and for Musical Education. It was conceived by Samuel Insull, public utilities chief to whose leadership is due the new structure.

Big as the building is (it covers a block) it is opera and not business that dominates it. The broad front is splendidly colonnaded, a dignified portal leads into the foyer. Carpeted in old rose with lofty ceiling, decorated with gold and pale green tints and illumined with diffused lights, it sounds the keynote of the style of the opera house.

The auditorium seats are upholstered in the softest rose. This tint is carried up the walls in mural decorations where it mingles with green-gold hues. Every section, gal-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Rebels Reported to Be Closing In on Nationalist Forces

HANKOW (P)—The Nationalist Government has sent additional reserves to the support of its troops fighting the Kuominchun, or "people's army," in Honan province.

The Nationalists were reported in Kinhan Railway dispatches to have advanced on the Kuominchun, with the Kuominchun advancing southeastward from the western Lungai Railway.

The "people's army" was reported as having broken through Nationalist lines near Suchow, endangering Nationalist communications along the railway and threatening isolation of Nationalist forces north of Suchow.

Chinese Manifesto Lays All Aggression to Russia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Chinese Government, in a manifesto issued here by the Chinese Embassy called the attention of the world "to the numerous acts of aggression perpetrated by the Soviet Government within Chinese territory."

The manifesto adds that the aggressions were perpetrated while negotiations toward agreement were proceeding.

No Chinese soldier, airplane or war vessel has crossed the frontier or invaded Soviet territory, according to the manifesto. It was the Soviet side that commenced the offensive, while hostilities always occurred within Chinese territory. If any Chinese gun had been fired it was fired in self-protection.

"The National Government must therefore hold the Soviet Government responsible for all losses and damages. And if a state of war should eventually form the Soviet Government's incessant provocation, responsibility for violating the peace of the Far East must be borne by it."

SENATE FLOUTS HOOVER DEMAND TO RUSH TARIFF

Doubts Seriousness of Request to Pass 21,000 Items
in Two Weeks

MESSAGE FOLLOWED BY HEATED DEBATE

President Should Have Talked
Over Bill With Opposition
Leaders, Says Walsh

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A new majority is now admittedly in control of the Senate. The Democratic-Progressive coalition, after two months of complete sway on the tariff issue, as its reply to President Hoover's suggestion to Senate Republican leaders that they compromise differences on the explanation and rush it to completion in two weeks, proclaimed their ascendancy on the bill and announced that henceforth the responsibility for it is theirs.

The President's proposal and the Republican leaders' plea for speed they indignantly reject. The former they characterize as the "impotent leader of an impotent party" and both the President and the Republican chiefs they charge with attempting to shift the blame for the present situation on to the opposition. The Hoover proposal promptly became the subject of an acrimonious debate. Mr. McKellar declared that for many months the President has held concealed from the country his tariff views and had remained silent, despite many pleas that he make known his attitude.

"Is President Serious?"
"So far as the country is concerned," Mr. McKellar said, "it will be just as much in the dark now as ever. All he contributes to the discussion is his opinion that we can pass this bill, considering 15 schedules and 21,000 items, in two weeks."

"Is the President serious in that?" asked Alben W. Barkley, (D.), Senator from Kentucky.

"I assume he is," Mr. McKellar replied.

"Then all I can say," said Mr. Barkley, "is that a man who tries to tell the country that the Senate can consider 21,000 items in two weeks and do so fairly, gives small credit to the understanding of the person who reads such a statement."

Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, inquired if Mr. McKellar was sure that the President had issued such a statement.

"I think so," was the reply. "I got the official copy from a newspaperman."

"But it seems incredible," said Mr. Johnson, "that a President of the United States could make such a statement. I suggest the Senator to make certain—that he is doing. This cannot be accurate."

Mr. McKellar turned to the Republican leaders and inquired of them if they could throw any light on the matter. They had no information to offer.

As there appears to be so much doubt on the Republican side as to whether the President issued such a statement, I suggest we appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate," proposed Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi.

Claude Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, shouted: "It carries his unmistakable brand. It is so inconsistent that it is in keeping with everything he has had to say on the tariff. What he is doing is refusing to be the leader of the disorganized army he was elected to lead."

"Go Ahead With Bill"—Borah

"We should go ahead with the bill," Senator Borah advised. "The President can speak with a great deal more authority when the measure enters conference than now."

Senator Thomas Walsh, for the Democrats, contended that the only way a bill could be passed in two weeks would be for the coalition to accept the Republican measure. The opposition could only do by ignoring Nation-wide dissatisfaction with the bill. "The President has talked only with Republican leaders," he said. "If he really wants to expedite business why doesn't he call in senators who are opposed to this bill and see if their differences can be adjusted. This is obviously an attempt to stir up public sentiment against those who have fought this measure, to see if they will desert. When the President says we can dispose of 21,000 items in two weeks, he should remember that the Republican tariff commission, working under the flexible law, has disposed of only 37 items in seven years."

Mr. Reed replied: "As the bill came from the House it reflected the majority opinion of that body. As it came from the finance committee it reflected the majority opinion of the Republicans on that committee. But it is now apparent that the bill is the opinion of a majority of this Senate. Therefore, it is entirely natural that the majority, which we have called the coalition, shall write its own bill. That is what Senator Borah says the coalition will do, and I think him for his frankness in assuming the responsibility."

"I think the President is optimistic when he implies that a group of Republican leaders could, if they would, put this bill through in two weeks. I don't think a group of Republican leaders could put this bill through in two weeks unless the coalition was willing. When put through finally, it will be in a shape acceptable to the coalition. Then it goes to conference, and we will have an insoluble difference of opinion between Senate and House. . . . That is why I prophesy that this tariff bill is through."

G. O. P. COUNSEL TAKES UP NEW HEADQUARTERS

James Francis Burke No
Longer Has Place in White
House Executive Offices

WASHINGTON—James Francis Burke, once a Republican Representative from a Pittsburgh district and for many years general counsel for the Republican National Committee, is no longer to be found daily at work in the White House Executive offices.

From March 4 of this year until recently Mr. Burke had a desk in the White House offices. Mr. Burke assured press inquirers that he was serving the President, he explained strictly in a party capacity and without pay.

With Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, and Walter H. Newton, once Republican Representative, from Minnesota and now a White House secretary, Mr. Burke was reported to make up a patronage committee that the President instituted to handle this problem, particularly the southern office-seeking angle.

Then Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt published her series of "memoirs" detailing episodes in her career as Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement. One of the first incidents discussed by Mrs. Willebrandt involved Mr. Burke in the drafting of a much-discussed speech she made before a Methodist preachers' assembly in Ohio last year. Certain statements in this address which were criticized on the ground that they injected the religious issue in the race Mrs. Willebrandt declared were written into her speech by Mr. Burke.

Mr. Burke issued a reply but not a specific denial of the accusation. From then on Mr. Burke ceased to be a daily White House visitor. He now has his office at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee. There is, as far as can be learned, no break between him and the President.

PACIFIC GROUP FOR RESTORING CHINA'S RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

States on Oct. 8, 1903, concluded a similar treaty in substantially the same terms, and still rests the case on the same conditions.

No Deadlock
These treaties were made the basis of action by the Washington Conference in 1921 when the International Commission was called into existence to study the question of Chinese extraterritoriality.

"China honestly and seriously set about meeting the conditions laid down by the powers and now asks that they make good their promise. Unfortunately Great Britain and the

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United States still reply that the code of laws prepared fulfills only one of the two conditions laid down by the treaty agreements. The first condition of revised laws has been met, but arrangements for their administration have not been made, and this was the second part of the agreement.

"Instead of regarding this situation as one of inherent deadlock, it, on the contrary, presents and seems to suggest a solution in the very nature of the situation. The remedy lies in enlarging the conception of Chinese legal reform to include fuller provision for the administration of law as well as its codification."

Dr. George Blakeslee of Worcester, Mass., expert on international law, said: "The real issue is not whether extraterritoriality is to be abandoned; all thoughtful persons are agreed upon that. The issue is whether this situation long foreseen has at length arrived. And, if so, whether the rendition should be absolute and immediate or subject to safeguards and to interim regulations."

Chester Rowell, eminent California journalist, speaking at a meeting in Osaka, told his hearers that the American immigration law would not have been passed if the President or Secretary of State had had his say. It was the result of strong social forces working on the people's representatives in Congress which could not be resisted. He urged the Japanese to be patient, predicting better times, although stressing the fact that the movement for reform was slow and results could not be expected overnight.

The institute was urged to adopt a resolution against racial discrimination in a statement circulated by the Japan Panasiatic Association in Tokyo. The declaration also urges action designated to persuade the white nations to "clear out" of certain oppressed countries and to return the Oriental his birthright of freedom. It takes great exception to the fact of the conference discussing Manchuria, asking whether America would like to have Orientals mediate in a "dispute between America and Mexico."

A speech of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on the way the conference method has brought peace to the men's clothing industry, was the keynote of a discussion on the effects of western industrialism in China and Japan.

"Nearly 20 years of experience with industrial conflict in the men's clothing industry of the United States makes it hard to conceive of issues that cannot be peacefully adjusted by the normal processes of conversation and negotiation," Mr. Hillman's report read.

Special inquiry was initiated into finding ways to ameliorate the conditions western factory methods bring about in Japan and China. Within commuting distance of the conference meeting in Osaka, where the worst phases of modern industrialism are said to be fully exemplified. Members of the conference will visit Osaka as part of their program.

Decentralization of manufacture to prevent overcrowding of cities and to keep native village life intact was one of the chief considerations of the meeting.

INDIA PROMISED EQUAL STATUS IN BRITISH EMPIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lloyd George has given notice of the forthcoming question in Parliament: "To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the statutory commission on Indian Government was consulted with reference to the passage in the important statement made by the Viceroy of India yesterday which relates the constitutional status of India in the Empire; if so whether the commission concurred and whether that passage is intended to indicate any change either in the substance or in point of time in the policy announced by previous governments."

The Daily Express and Daily News say that Lord Irwin's statement was issued contrary to the advice of the Royal Statutory Commission, but The Christian Science Monitor representative is able to contradict a rumor in circulation that Sir John Simon or his colleagues are contemplating resignation in consequence. Nevertheless it has stirred up a serious controversy.

A tense moment occurred in the House of Commons when the ex-Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, asked the indulgence of the House to make a statement concerning a morning newspaper report regarding India: "I rise," he said, "to make an observation on an article in today's Daily Mail." (The Daily Mail accused Mr. Baldwin of making a blind promise to the Socialists to support their Indian dominion policy and declared that it was Mr. Baldwin's "crowning blunder.")

Every Statement Denied
Mr. Baldwin said of the foregoing allegation: "It is sufficient for me at the moment to say that every statement of fact and every implication of fact contained in that article is untrue, and in my opinion is gravely injurious to the public interest, not only in this country but throughout the Empire. I shall have an occasion I hope at an early date to examine and make clear the whole situation."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's question whether the statutory commission had been consulted said: "It is due to the statutory commission that I should make it perfectly clear they were not consulted."

Mr. Benn continued: "Questions of policy involving changes either of substance or in kind cannot be considered until the commission and the Indian Central Committee have submitted their report and His Majesty's government has been able in consultation with the government of India to consider these matters in the light of all the material then available and after the meetings of the conference it is intended to summon."

Promise Confirmed
The British Government's pronouncement in 1917 promised "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with the view to progressive realization of responsible

government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Subsequent statements by responsible British statesmen have confirmed this promise and indicated that "responsible government" toward which progress is to be made is to be of the nature of that obtaining in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State.

The Duke of Connaught in inaugurating the existing government at Delhi in 1921, for example, referred in the King's name to India's "progress to that liberty which my other Dominions enjoy." Lord Reading, at that Viceroy, also spoke of "that high destiny which awaits India as a partner in the British Empire." Stanley Baldwin also when Prime Minister said: "In the fullness of time we look forward to seeing India in equal partnership with the Dominions."

Although, however, there is nothing new in Lord Irwin's statement, much is hoped here from the good will it expresses. The Daily Herald, the Government organ, describes it as a "clear announcement to the people of India that the purpose and object of the Government's Indian policy are identical with those that have been repeatedly affirmed by their own political leaders."

The Times, Conservative, says: "It might be thought in England that at the present moment, when the practical business in hand is to decide if possible by agreement upon the next step toward the goal, there was no real need to reiterate what has been said about the goal itself so often and so sincerely. But the Viceroy is speaking in India, where the problem is perpetually clouded by misrepresentation and suspicion, and there is nothing incongruous in his desire to emphasize the unchanged purpose."

The Manchester Guardian says: "The effect has been electric and it has gone far to unite all political parties in India."

STIFF PENALTY SOUGHT ON ELECTRIC SABOTAGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill designed to protect against sabotage at electric power plants, including the Boulder Dam and government reclamation projects, has been introduced by A. T. Smith, chairman of the House Irrigation Committee.

The measure has the approval of the Interior Department. It would impose a \$1000 fine or 5 years imprisonment or both upon anyone injuring or destroying electric transmission, telegraph, telephone or cable lines owned, operated or controlled by the United States.

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PRIME MINISTER REACHES HOME AFTER U. S. VISIT

Ramsay MacDonald Makes
Unspectacular Return
to Downing Street

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—A most successful trip but I'm very glad to be back again," said Ramsay MacDonald, on his arrival at Euston on Nov. 1.

A galaxy of Labor stars was at the station to meet their leader and to congratulate him on the success of his mission of peace. A small crowd had gathered round the entrance of the station and gave him a cheer as he drove away. Here the Communists had staged a little anti-Labor propaganda scene with a number of men parading the street bearing placards showing the alleged iniquities of the Labor Government.

The unspectacular nature of the Prime Minister's return after his triumphant progress on the other side of the Atlantic seemed almost an anti-climax, but the British Nation is none the less grateful to him and President Hoover, despite its undemonstrativeness.

On his arrival at Liverpool in the early hours of the morning, Mr. MacDonald issued a statement to the press, describing the results of his mission.

Miss Ishbel MacDonald said she had had a wonderful time.

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LIVERPOOL—Mr. MacDonald arrived at 7 o'clock and after a hurried welcome by Lord Derby, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Jack Hayes and Lord Arnold left by special train for London.

He said that the visit to the United States and Canada had given him great satisfaction. "I believe sincerely that my meetings with President Hoover and other statesmen have brought the two peoples much closer together, and improved enormously their mutual understanding and has paved the way for the more

effective co-operation with other powers in the maintenance of peace in the world. I feel the purpose of my mission has been fulfilled and the way cleared for the next steps. I've endeavored to voice what I believe to be the peaceful aspiration of British people in all parts of the Empire and we meet with nothing but a most welcome response."

On being asked: "Do you intend to visit the other Dominions?" the Prime Minister replied: "That is very problematical. Of course, I'd like to. During the next five or six years personal contact with the Dominions is going to be a factor of tremendous importance. Dispatches are all very well, but personal contact is what is really needed."

MEXICAN ARMY FLIER LANDS ON CUBAN FIELD

HAVANA (AP)—Col. Pablo A. Sidor, Mexican army aviator, accompanied by his mechanic, Arnulfo Cortes, landed at Campo Columbia, Cuban army airfield, Oct. 31, completing a flight of 550 miles from Belize, British Honduras. He made the trip in 7 hours and 42 minutes.

The Ejercito Mexicano, in which Colonel Sidor has flown over South and Central American nations on a mission of friendship, was in splendid condition.

NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENT

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—The trustees of Sarah Lawrence College announce the election of Miss Constance Warren, principal of Pine Manor, Wellesley, Mass., as president, to succeed Mrs. Marion Coats who resigned last July.

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COLLEGES JOIN IN COLUMBIA'S CONVOCATION

Bestowal of Honors Closes
Events in Observance of
175th Anniversary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—In the presence of one of the most notable academic gatherings ever assembled in the United States, Columbia University has just brought to a close the celebration of its 175th anniversary with a great convocation, at which it honored 170 of its alumni and faculty members for distinguished accomplishment during the last quarter century.

The academic procession, in which more than 2,000 persons walked, passed in review for nearly an hour. About 75 representative American institutions of learning were represented by their presidents or deans, and a group of leading foreign educators represented European universities. The exercises were held in the gymnasium.

The foreign representatives were: China, Y. C. Mei; Canada, Sir Robert Falconer; The Netherlands, Prof. Adrian Jacob Barnouw; Mexico, Dr. Salvador Mendoza and Dr. Pablo Campos Ortiz; Belgium, Prof. Albert Van Hecke; Germany, Dr. Fritz Dreyer; Spain, Dr. Angel Del Rio; Great Britain, Prof. Alfred North Whitehead; France, M. Petit-Duhalis; Italy, Prof. Vittorio D. Macchiolo.

Presented by Dr. Butler
After the convocation had assembled, candidates for honorary degrees were presented to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, by Frederic R. Couderc, a trustee, who served as university orator. Honorary degrees were awarded to 49 alumni and 74 members of the faculty, and the university medal, presented for the first time, to 47 alumni of foreign birth and training.

Among the alumni honored, Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, received the degree of Doctor of Laws; Meta Glass, president of Sweetbriar College, Doctor of Letters; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author, Doctor of Letters; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, Doctor of Laws; Louis Delta Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, Doctor of Laws; Frank P. Graves, president of the University of State of New York, Doctor of Laws.

After the presentations, William Barclay Parsons, chairman of the board of trustees, delivered an address on "The University as a Body Corporate," tracing the growth of the Columbia Corporation.

"True Glory Strikes Deep"
"True glory strikes deep roots and grows apace," was the theme chosen by Dr. Butler for his address in which he said in part:

"Today, under the rich influence of these inspirations and these memories, we turn our faces, lit with hope and confidence, toward new accomplishments in the spirit of those ancient ones that can never grow old."

"Our proud and joyous task is done. In piety and affection we have remembered the founders and the builders. In grateful benediction Alma Mater has laid her hands upon the heads of these companies of her sons and daughters and of her teaching scholars. From yesterday we turn to tomorrow."

The University Medal, established by the trustees of Columbia University to accord recognition to alumni of foreign birth and training who have returned to important public service in their homelands, was awarded for the first time at the convocation to 47 recipients, who will be known as medalists of the university.

Recipients of Medals
The recipients were: Africa, Charles Templeman Loran; Australia, Percival Richard Cole; Alfred Horatio Martin; Canada, John Seaman Bates, Samuel Henry Prince, Walter Alexander Riddell, Peter Sandford; Chile, Luis Alfredo Tirapegui Leira; China, Ta Chen, Sun Fo, Te Pang Hou, Ping Wen Kuo, Timothy Tingfang Lew, Chiang Mon

Lin, Herman Chuan En Liu, Hu Shih, Andred Yu-Yue Tsu, Cheng-Fu Wang, Chung-Yu Wang, Wen Tsao Yu, Hawking Lugine Yen, Chai Lan Yu, Yu Gwan Chen, Samuel Sung Yung; Colombia, Camilo C. Restrepo; England, Robert Loyalty Cru, the Very Rev. Joseph Herman Hertz, Eric Higgins, Clarence Hunter Northcott, William deBurgh Whyte; Italy, Camillo Andrei; Japan, Iwao Frederick Ayusawa, Uichi Iwasaki, Yataro Kinsosita, Seigo Takahashi, Tomi Wada, Nachide Yatsu; Manchuria, Selji G. Hishida; Mexico, Manuel Barranco, Victor Manuel Braschi, Carlos Contreras, Moises Saenz; Philippine Islands, Francisco Benitez, Camilo Oslas, Francisco A. Qulsumbing; Porto Rico, Juan Jose Osuna; Syria, Bulus Kuzma Khauli.

The rich traditions of Columbia extending back to the founding of King's College in Colonial days, were reviewed by Dr. Butler and other speakers at a dinner of the Columbia University Alumni Association held at the Pennsylvania Hotel in connection with the anniversary.

The dinner was attended by about 1,500 alumni, faculty members and educators of national and international prominence here for the anniversary celebration. Other speakers were Prof. Michael L. Pupin of Columbia University, John Foster Symes of Denver, United States district judge for Colorado, and Dr. Henry Suzzallo, formerly president of the University of Washington.

Importance of Leadership
Referring to the national character of Columbia, Judge Symes emphasized the importance of its leadership in "producing men with a national point of view, who can see beyond sectional prejudices."

Dr. Suzzallo, speaking of Columbia's international influence, envisaged the ideal of "educated control" in the settlement of disputes between nations in place of war, and emphasized the value of the influence of such an agency as this ideal.

Students from many countries gathered at International House, the Cosmopolitan Club headquarters on Riverside Drive, to celebrate the anniversary of the university. It was a colorful gathering, with many of the students in native costume, but not an unusual gathering for International House, which is undoubtedly the most cosmopolitan university center in the United States.

Committee Reports on Customs Truce
By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA—The economic committee of the League of Nations has now completed its examination of the question of a customs truce.

It has prepared a draft convention which will serve as the basis of discussion for the international conference to take place early next year. This draft describes the undertaking to be given by the contracting parties as the "maintenance without modification of the system at present applied between them by the stabilization of import and export duties and by the exchange of effective guarantees as regards internal taxes and prohibitions and all barriers to trade."

A special provision is to be made for the measures to be taken in exceptional circumstances, and there are clauses permitting derogations or exceptions, but the causes bearing on these matters are so drafted as to leave the conference a fairly free hand. It will also be for the conference to fix the period during which tariffs are to be stabilized.

Every Dog Has His Day



Ilak May Be 75 Per Cent Wolf, but This Little Red Riding Hood Has a Good Grip on His Right Paw, So What Could He Do in a Case Like That?

Ilak, White Wolf and Alaskan Husky, Is Just 190 Lbs. of Good-Natured Dog

Ilak, three-quarters white wolf and a quarter Alaskan husky, has been going about now for nearly two years, making children happy. Now he is in Boston. His master, W. C. Strother, brought him along to entertain children in the boys' department at R. H. White's store and the store has done its part by naming a boy's warm coat for Ilak.

There was a time when Chinook, the grand old dog who went out at the head of the sled dog string in Commander Byrd's venture to the antarctic, was the largest dog we had ever seen. But Chinook would look like a puppy beside Ilak, who weighs 190 pounds in weight, and has a gentle heart. To children he is "Santa Claus's" dog, for he is 8 years old, and before he came to "Bill" Strother at Santa Monica, in California, he had sledged a pack line out of Fairbanks and out along the Yukon.

Most people think a dog who has so known the open wastes of Alaska can never become accustomed to the ways of civilization. Men who have been in the Klondike, when all that stood between them and being lost was their dogs, will tell you that a dog may be the strongest dog in the world, and have the stoutest heart, and be the most ready to put anything that is required into defending his rights on the trail in order to get his load through, but that he may also be gentle with children, and men and women who wish him well.

And so Ilak came to Boston on his way around the United States. Hotel keepers are never any too hospitable to dogs, and admitting Ilak would be a little to most hotel keepers, like admitting a pony. So Mr. and Mrs. Strother go overland with Ilak by motor, instead of by train, and they stay out of cities, finding little country hotels where things are not measured by so strict

a rule where a dog like Ilak is concerned, and then, when his business hours roll around, Ilak, rested by country quiet and therefore contented, is ready to go into the confusion of cities and keep his peace when people jostle him and the Alaskan wastes, with their silence and freedom, seem very far off.

British R-101 Makes Third Trial Flight

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The R-101 Great Britain's mammoth airship left the shed at Cardington at daybreak on Nov. 1 on its third trial flight, anchoring at the mooring tower and then casting off, heading eastward and after cruising over Bedford was soon out of sight in a heavy mist.

It is the intention of Major G. H. Scott, in command, to run the engines for the first time at full speed, returning to the mooring mast at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sir Samuel Hoare, ex-Air Minister, Major R. B. Colmore, director of government air works, Col V. C. Richmond, the designer, and Commander Cave-Browne-Cave were passengers. The latter took flying boats 27,000 mile trips to India and Australia last year. The R-101 was reported to be flying over King's Lynn, Norfolk, about midday.

DOCTORS AND DRUGGIST HELD ON WET CHARGE

NEW YORK (AP)—Seven Brooklyn physicians and a druggist were indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy in violating

the prohibition law through illegal use of medicinal whisky prescriptions.

The indictments are the result of a raid by federal agents last July on the drug store owned by Aaron Kozan. Kozan was arrested on an illegal possession of liquor charge at the time, but the complaint was dropped because the druggist had a medicinal permit. However, the agents seized more than 100 liquor prescriptions which after an investigation they declared had been illegally issued by the six physicians.

Ships Rescue Most of Freighter's Crew

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Two lake freighters collided 20 miles off Port Washington, sending one of them, the Senator, down with the probable loss of seven men. Only heroic rescue work kept the casualty list from including the entire crew of 25 on the Senator.

The ore carrier, Marquette, headed for Indiana Harbor, Ind., rammed broadside into the Senator, crushing open its port side, laden with a cargo of 241 automobiles. The Senator rolled quickly over and sank before its crew had a chance to man the boats.

Fifteen of them managed to cling to rafts and were picked up 45 minutes later by the fishing tug Delos H. Smith of Port Washington. Three others were rescued by the Marquette, which stood by for a time, although badly damaged itself and in grave danger. Three more were rescued by the Thomas Walters, another freighter. Tugs, answering S O calls, towed the Marquette into port at Milwaukee.

BRUSSELS WOMEN ASK HEAVIER PENALTIES

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—A resolution urging stricter penalties against the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors has been passed at the Congress of Women Socialists held here.

The Congress based its proposals on the fact that infractions of the present law are growing, and that it is less fully enforced.

Not only is the consumption of alcohol on the upgrade, it was stated, but also of other noxious products.

FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR COTTON MILLS

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Three South Carolina cotton mills, employing 1500 persons, have announced a 50-hour working week of five days.

Officials stated the 50-hour week should give the operatives practically the same wages they previously received.

Autumn's Golden Foliage
A Delight of the De Luxe Motor Coach Trip to Montreal.
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LAWYER ADVISES HIS FELLOWS TO SLIGHT NO LAWS

Offering Free Services Against Jones Law. He Says, Is Consistent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Lawyers offering their services without charge to violators of the Jones Law are inconsistent in thus opposing prohibition while remaining silent on legislation even more closely affecting the people, according to Frederic W. Hinrichs, a Brooklyn lawyer, in a letter to the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., declining an invitation to join their organization.

Mr. Hinrichs' letter has just been made public by the Lawyers Committee for Law Enforcement, organized in New York recently to further the support of all laws.

As an example of his charge of inconsistency, Mr. Hinrichs took the proposed higher tariff on sugar, which he said, would benefit the comparatively small number of people who raise sugar to the detriment of the 120,000,000 persons in the United States who eat it.

With a 6,000,000 plurality in the last presidential election in favor of a prohibition candidate, Mr. Hinrichs said, there is little possibility that the Constitution will be changed in this regard or even modified.

"It would be a greater service to your fellows and our country," he concluded, "were you and your legal associates to offer your services to the poor, the oppressed and the ignorant, many of whom are suffering great wrongs. Grow enthusiastically in that kind of work, rather than in the support of those who, often consciously, break or desire to break our laws, and many of whom are wealthy and socially prominent. These should set an example of right living to their fellows."

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At last, the perfect liquid cleaner for suede! Chic will restore color to those suede shoes that have taken on a dingy look. It is obtainable, in addition to black, in all the popular Fall shades, such as brown, red, green, blue, etc. It is easily and quickly applied. Each package contains a dauber to apply the dressing, and a stiff bristle brush to bring up the nap of the suede. If applied according to directions, it absolutely will not come off on the hosiery.
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BOSTONIAN SHOE CREAM
Is the finest cleaner and polish for all kid and calf leathers. Use it also on all glazed leather handbags. It is perfectly clean and will not come off on hands or clothing.
Whittemore's products can be purchased at all department stores, shoe stores and shoe repair shops. Send for this instructive folder: "How to Keep Your Foot-Wear Looking New."
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NORRIS MOVES CENSURE VOTE UPON BINGHAM

Resolution Condemns Action of Senator Regarding Adviser on Tariff

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The action of Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, in employing an official of a manufacturers' association as his confidential assistant in tariff matters has led him to the door of a formal vote of censure by his senatorial colleagues.

A resolution of condemnation, recorded only a few times in the history of the Senate, was formally placed against Mr. Bingham by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee appointed the lobby investigating committee which brought to light Mr. Bingham's tariff-making relations.

Mr. Norris presented his resolution after withholding it for a day at the request of friends of Mr. Bingham, who intimated that he had taken under consideration a suggestion made by them, that he "apologize" to the Senate for his conduct.

Text of Resolution
After offering it, Mr. Norris did not press the matter for immediate consideration, as he could have done under the Senate's rules governing "privileged resolutions," but announced that if any senator desired that the issue go over another day he would not object. Simon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, one of those who counseled Mr. Bingham to make a statement, asked for the continuance, and the matter went over.

The resolution as offered by Mr. Norris reads as follows:

"That the action of the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Bingham, in placing Charles L. Eyanston upon the official rolls of the Senate at the time and in the manner set forth in the report of the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary is contrary to good morals and senatorial ethics and tends to bring the Senate into dishonor and disrepute, and such conduct is hereby condemned."

The fact that Mr. Norris finally offered his resolution confirmed reports from friends of Mr. Bingham that he was going to make a statement, but that it was not deemed satisfactory by the opposition leaders.

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The Annual Canned Foods Sale
— Begins next week! This annual event offers very low prices on fine quality fruits and vegetables — Purchase your season's requirements and get the low case-lot price.

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Waldorf RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park
Pea Soup with Crackers..... 15c
Baked Stuffed Haddock, Creole Sauce, Mashed Potato, Rolls and Butter..... 35c
Salmon Salad, Rolls and Butter..... 35c
Yankee Pot Roast, Jardiniere Sauce, Sweet Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 35c
Frosted Raisin Ginger Bread..... 10c
147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

ers. The request for further delay was made, it was explained, in the hope that some means might be found to avoid acting on the motion.

Intimation of Resignation
From sources close to Mr. Bingham there was forthcoming the intimation that if the Senate approved the Norris resolution that Mr. Bingham might resign his seat, return to his State and put himself up as a candidate to succeed himself on the issue of his conduct in the tariff controversy.

The Connecticut Senator was in his seat just behind Mr. Norris when the latter took the floor and after a few words introduced his resolution. He listened intently while it was read by the clerk. When Mr. Fess asked that the matter go over another day Mr. Bingham rose and left the chamber.

Mr. Norris made it clear that he was moving censure as a direct outgrowth of Mr. Bingham's speech in his own defense following submission of a report by the investigating committee on his case. The report confined itself strictly to a recital of facts. It proposed no disciplinary action. In his speech on the Senate floor, Mr. Bingham criticized members of the committee, and accused Mr. Norris of unfairness and malice in naming it.

Few Cases on Record
It was after these remarks that the demand for disciplinary action against him arose. Mr. Norris announced that he would study the matter, and if he deemed such action merited would move censure. His remarks prefacing the introduction of his resolution showed how he feels about it.

"The facts of this case are undisputed," Mr. Norris said. "The Senator from Connecticut in language that it seems to me was extremely discouraging, assailed the committee and me as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, while not denying, in fact admitting all material facts of the report."

The last instance of a vote of censure by the Senate was in 1902, when the chamber in this manner reproved the two Senators from South Carolina then in office for an encounter between them in the Senate.

Anti-Noise Crusade Wins Wide Support
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Twenty-one civic organizations, whose members control \$18,000,000,000 worth of property in the five boroughs of New York City, have just announced their support of the work of the New York Noise Abatement Commission, recently appointed by Dr. William W. Wyman, health commissioner, in its analysis of city noises and methods for their abatement.

The co-operative group will have the title of New York Civic Committee for the Abatement of Noise, with V. Clement Jenkins, vice-president of the Sixth Avenue Association, as chairman.

"We will study the situation as it affects our respective districts of the city," Mr. Jenkins said, "and will endeavor to work with the commission in its excellent program of educating the public to make less noise and in helping to enforce existing ordinances against din."

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THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
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Transient and Permanent
Dutch Room and Orange Room for Banquets Wedding Breakfasts Luncheons
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Yankee Pot Roast, Jardiniere Sauce, Sweet Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 35c
Frosted Raisin Ginger Bread..... 10c
147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

TARIFF FRIEND WANTED, PARTY NOT ESSENTIAL

Southern Witness Testifies at Lobby Investigation on Group's Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The Southern Tariff Association and other protective tariff agencies in the South are willing to send a Republican or a Democrat to Congress, it does not matter one way or the other, if he will protect the tariff interests of the South, according to the testimony of J. A. Arnold, secretary of the Southern Tariff Association, before the Senate Committee Investigating Lobbying.

This organization maintains an office in Washington and Mr. Arnold has been very active during the framing of the tariff bill. He admitted seeing United States Senators in connection with the bill and was confided with letters written by himself and by others to him covering a period from last June until the last of September.

Frequently when asked to identify a letter he would say "That's right; it's a good letter." However, when it came to the contents he was unable to remember why he wrote certain statements or what they meant. Letters were introduced in which "our whispering friend" was referred to. That, Mr. Arnold admitted with a chuckle, meant John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas.

Refers to "Trick Questions"
In one of his letters he said that John H. Kirby was determined to appear before the committee, and referred to the "trick questions" which the committee asks.

"We can't get anything unless we send high tariff men to Congress, whether Republican or Democrat is neither here nor there," he wrote. "Protection is first, party second."

In one of his letters he said that "this Democratic Congressman" referring to Mr. Garner, "was put out and a southern tariff man" referring to himself, was called in to confer with the committee. This he explained to mean that only Republicans were allowed to be present when the committee was being formed, so that Mr. Garner could not be present, but that he was able to get to the committee and make representations.

Senator Watson, he wrote, would want him to appear before that committee when the schedules were opened up. This referred to James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, with whom Mr. Arnold testified he had several conversations, but could not recall whether they were by telephone or where they took place.

Walsh Insists on Answer
Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who did most of the interrogating of the witness, demanded to know whether he was admitted to the sessions of the Finance Committee. Mr. Arnold intimated that "committee" in his letter meant anybody, but Mr. Walsh continued to pin him down until he said he did not know what he meant but it might be supposed that it was the Finance Committee.

Frequently he said in regard to his letters that they were just the kind people generally write and that of course there might be over-statements or they might not mean just what they said.

Mr. Arnold wrote to Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah telling him that the Florida fruit growers were greatly agitated over the seasonable rates of the bill. The Senator replied that he would see Mr. Arnold and hear his representations.

Among the letters was one from Mr. Arnold to Senator Watson proposing that if he and John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho, would help with vegetable oils and long staple cotton, they would in return help on tariffs the northern senators were interested in.

NEW CANAL PACT SOUGHT
WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has agreed to open conversations with Panama leading to a new canal relations treaty to supplant that of 1903 under which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States.

Special This Week-end Small Pig Pork to Roast
FRANK P. MERRILL COMPANY
1673 Mass. Ave., CAMBRIDGE

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The 141 stores and ten office buildings in Harvard Square offer choice merchandise and expert professional service. This is the logical business center for Cambridge and the northern suburbs.
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Cotton Association Re-elects President

Intensive Co-operation Is Viewed as Solution to Old Market Problems



Lincoln Baylies

SAFE AIRCRAFT CONTEST CLOSING WITH 14 ENTRIES
\$100,000 to Be Awarded for Greatest Advance—Five \$10,000 Prizes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MITCHELL FIELD, L. I.—Entries in the Safe Aircraft Competition sponsored by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics have closed here.

The competition provides for a prize of \$100,000 for the airplane which shows the greatest advance in aerodynamic safety without loss of efficiency, and five prizes of \$10,000 each to be awarded to the first five airplanes that pass the eligibility tests.

Contesting airplanes must be able to maintain level and controlled flight at a speed not greater than 35 miles an hour and to glide for three minutes, with all power switched off, at a speed not exceeding 35 miles an hour. They must be able to take off and land on a plot 500 feet square surrounded by a 25-foot obstruction.

Another of the nine requirements in the competition is that the pilot, in normal flight, at a speed of 45 to 100 miles an hour, must take both hands off the control, leaving them entirely free for at least five minutes, "to demonstrate the ability of his craft to right itself after disturbances from wind gusts or from the application of controls."

Five British airplane manufacturers, one Italian and 21 Americans were originally entered in the competition. Thirteen of these entries, however, have been withdrawn.

Tests of the 14 entries remaining in the competition will be carried on as rapidly as the airplanes are ready and weather conditions permit.

Trade Arbitration Urged to Japanese

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — An invitation to Japanese business men to join with Americans in arbitrating commercial disputes has just been addressed to members of the Japanese Industrial Relationship Federation now visiting here by the American Arbitration Association.

The Japanese, who have been touring the United States to study the basis of American prosperity, were inspecting the Fifth Avenue headquarters of the American Arbitration Association when the proposals for the new arbitral agreement were made.

Judge Moses H. Grossman, honorary president of the association, explained the plan, a copy of which, he said, was submitted to Chief Justice J. Nobuhito Tsuchiya during his recent visit.

Harry R. Swartz, president of R. Hoe & Co., United States director of the association, explained the working of its machinery among more than 400 trade and professional associations in the United States.

TRUTH IN ADVERTISING URGED BY J. R. CLYNES
By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—"If you are not to suffer from a personal sense of remorse, business must mean truth, honesty and fair dealing," declared the Home Secretary, J. Robert Clynes, speaking at a luncheon of the Incorporated Society of Advertisers. "It must mean that you have done the right thing," he continued. "Political parties could do worse than consult modern advertisers. Truth in the end is the quality that tells, and right and fair dealing is the plane on which public men will be judged."

Mr. Clynes declared "truth in advertising" was a great slogan.
Lester E. Smith Co.
Groceries, Provisions, Fresh Fish and Meats
415 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass. TELEPHONE LEX. 327
Hindquarter Spring Lamb..... 35c
Boneless Beef Pot Roast..... 32c
Boneless Sirloin Roast..... 60c
Fresh Ham, 8 to 12 lb. average..... 25c
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Fancy Pink Salmon, can..... 16c
Campfire Marshmallows, 1 lb. package..... 23c
Toasterettes..... 19c
Orange Sals, Sunbaked..... 23c, 29c, 39c, 49c
Grapefruit Sals..... 10c, 8 1/4c, 6 1/4c Each
Deliveries made in Arlington, Bedford, Lexington, Waltham
WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

COTTON MAKERS SEEK TO OFFSET HIGH OUTPUT

Intensive Co-operation Is Viewed as Solution to Old Market Problems

While the demand for cotton goods is increasing steadily in the United States, production in the industry is mounting even more rapidly until some form of control is necessary to prevent overproduction, Lincoln Baylies, re-elected president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, told members at their annual meeting in Boston.

Frequent and haphazard shut-downs, and losses through unemployment and low prices can only be prevented by an intensive co-operative study of market conditions, he said. Mere mergers, consolidations, and group actions are adequate only as they are supplemented by detailed and accurate knowledge of market requirements. Unless the cotton industry turns its attention more directly to the study of markets, the present trend toward a lower manufacturing margin will continue, Mr. Baylies said.

"The efforts of a number of cotton mills during the last two years toward a greater control of production in respect to sales or demand," he declared, "without doubt have prevented us from being in a worse situation than we are today. But I wonder if we are not sometimes overestimating the value of our attempts at production control. To my mind, these have been neither pre-emptive nor applied by those of us who need it most."

Some Mills Prosper
"In the last couple of years or so there have been a number of mills which have prospered in spite of the fact that they have not participated in the rest of us. Ample proof of this improvement is afforded by their comparative financial statements. Without a shadow of doubt, an intimate knowledge of the methods of management and operation of each of these would indicate an extremely close control of their production to their rate of distribution."

Discussing the present situation in the industry, Mr. Baylies said: "There has been, without doubt, a steady increase in demand for cottons, but it has been at no such rate as to compensate for the increased production."

"The first eight months of 1929 are already producing at about 12 1/2 per cent above normal, and the last four months generally have a higher production figure still."

Data collected by Mr. Baylies on the volume of sales were not so inclusive, although in September sales were at a rate of 133.3 per cent of production. This might have been due, Mr. Baylies said, but he doubted if the figures could be taken to indicate a permanent spurt in demand.

Margin of Cost
As a more accurate gauge, he selected the margin between sales price of cotton goods and the cost of spot cotton, and pointed out that the margin allowed to manufacturers had dropped 4.7 cents per pound, from 32.2 cents in 1927 to 27.5 cents in 1929. This indicated, Mr. Baylies said, the increasingly unfavorable position of the manufacturer.

Co-operation between the West and the East in solving the cotton problems was urged by Scott Leavitt (R.), Representative from Montana, who addressed the annual dinner of the association. Sectional rivalry was unnecessary, he said, since New England and the West were both the best markets for one another's goods, and should work to bring prosperity to both areas.

BYRD THANKS BINGHAM BY AIR FROM ICE FIELD

WASHINGTON (AP)—A radio message from Commander Byrd, now near the south pole, thanking Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, for his remarks over the air during Commander Byrd's anniversary, has been received by the Senator.

Mr. Bingham is president of the National Aeronautics Association. "We heard every word of your speech," said Commander Byrd, "and I am human enough to be greatly pleased and especially so when the speaker is one who has already done so much for the progress of aviation that I could hope to do in a lifetime."

REPORTERS RELEASED ON CONTEMPT CHARGE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three reporters for the Washington Times who were sent to jail for contempt of court after they had refused to give information regarding visits to aged poetess, establishments requested by a grand jury, have been released on \$500 bond.

They were freed after Justice Frederick L. Siddons of the District Supreme Court had signed an application for release on habeas corpus proceedings. This was taken when Justice Peyton Gordon declined to reconsider his refusal to release the trio on bond, pending appeal from his decision.

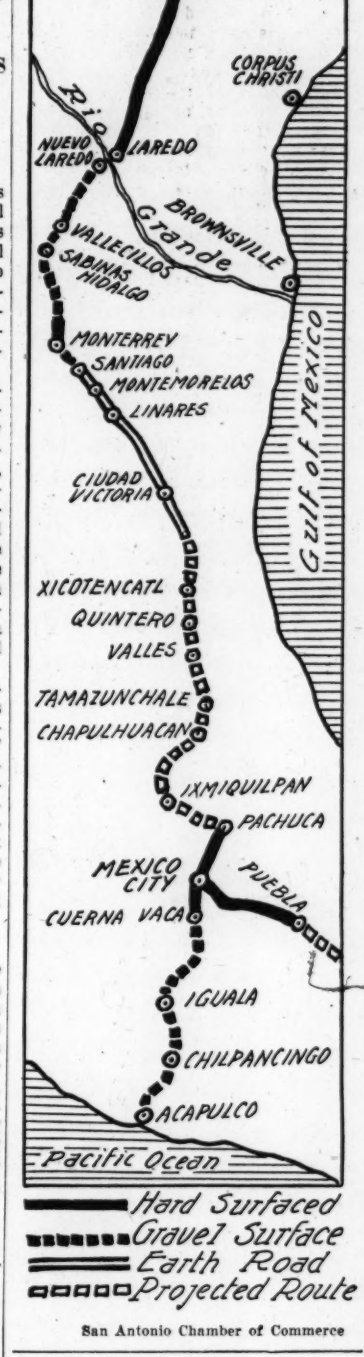
QUAKERS LAUD HOOVER FOR ADVANCING PEACE
BALTIMORE (AP)—Phrased in the quaint language of the Friends, a letter was sent to President Hoover, who is a Friend, from a closing session of the Baltimore yearly meeting of the religious society of Friends.

The letter commended the President on his work for the advancement of the cause of world peace and for enforcement of prohibition. The President also was asked to use his influence to obtain funds for the Indian bureau to carry out its plans for improvement of conditions among the Indians.

BLACK APPROVED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Eugene Black, former Democratic Representative from Texas, to be a member of the board of tax appeals.

Pan-American Highway's Route to Mexico City

San Antonio Chamber of Commerce



Hitler Addresses 'Defy' to Prince
MUNICH, Ger. (AP)—An ultimatum addressed to former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria by Adolf Hitler, leader of the extreme Nationalists, has become the topic of the day here.

The Prince was reported to have refused to subscribe his name to lists demanding a referendum on the Nationalists' bill against "enslavement of the German Nation" aimed at the Treaty of Versailles and the Young plan.

Herr Hitler's representative is said to have telephoned the prince's secretary demanding that he issue denial of a newspaper story concerning his attitude toward the Young plan, or Hitler would oppose the prince and the monarchial idea in the press and elsewhere.

CHAIN STORE SYSTEM ESTABLISHED NEW NET

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Consolidation of two large chain store systems, the F. & W. Grand 5-10-25 Cent Stores, Inc., and Isaac Silver and Bros., Inc., into what was characterized the largest system of its kind in the country, has been announced. Combined sales for the two chains have been estimated at \$31,000,000 for the current year.

Upon completion of the merger the combined companies will have 140 stores in operation, it was announced, of which the majority were owned by the F. & W. Grand interests.

DUKE LIBRARY EXPANDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—The library at Duke University, Durham, has come into possession of the complete files of 18 German newspapers extending from 1914 to the conclusion of the World War. The library has doubled in size during the last five years.

MORTGAGE BANKERS ELECT
NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A. A. Zinn of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America at the closing of the annual convention.

CHARMAN NATIONAL BANK
Monument Square, Portland, Me.
A Bank for Everybody
Where Banking Is a Pleasure

Remember Everybody Likes Candy
Lord's
Delicious Candies
Parcel Post Orders a Specialty
Write for Our Prices
486 Congress St., Portland, Maine
Established 1880

TOURISTS FIND WARM WELCOME AT MONTERREY

Mexican City Mingles Old and New, Trade Jostling Historic Places

This is the fifth of a series of six articles on the subject, "Mexico and the Gulf Coast Beckon the Winter Motorist," outlining how recent highway improvement has made it possible for an automobilist to travel from the capital of the United States to the capital of Mexico with only a comparatively short shipment by rail in Mexico.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTERREY, Mex.—There is much to see in Monterrey.

Since the opening of the first sector of the Pan-American Highway to this point tourists in rapidly increasing numbers have come by motor or motorbus from north of the Rio Grande to enjoy this city of the new and old where steel foundries, cotton factories and other modern industries jostle with the historic places of a colorful people whose story goes back to the founding of a Spanish outpost in 1560.

Visitors are finding, moreover, as scores of them have remarked, that there is a warm friendliness in the welcome which the flat, mesquite-covered plains of northern Nuevo Leon that one here recognizes Mexico has actually begun, Monterrey has within the city numerous picturesque paseos and parks besides its impressive government building, and has in its vicinity orange groves, waterfalls and scenic canyons.

Final Lap by Train
South of this point the Mexican National Highway Commission is pushing the Pan-American Highway through some hitherto roadless regions and expects to establish motor communication through to Mexico City by the end of 1929.

At present, however, if the tourist prefers not to venture off the most improved roads he must ship his automobile by railroad from Monterrey to Mexico City, there to enjoy the paved drives leading to the capital. If he does not mind some roughness of road where construction still is in progress, he may motor over a fair to good gravel surface 65 miles to Saltillo, and there entrain for the capital.

In peaceful contrast to the "bandit" he may have heard so much about, the traveler is likely to be more impressed by the numbers of Indian laborers working along the highway or driving their pack burros, and it probably will become a matter of wonderment to him how they keep

themselves clad in "calzones" or white trousers that are practically spotless.

On the Saltillo road, a state highway project and an interesting side-trip from the Pan-American route, one sees the beautiful Santa Catarina Canyon and the Caves of Garcia. Saltillo, noted for its old sarapes or shawls, sits on a mesa at an elevation of 5000 feet, or more than three times the altitude of Monterrey.

SHADED CENTRAL GARDENS

Below Monterrey an earth road is open as far as Ciudad Victoria, 328 miles from the United States border. Through Linares, whose shaded central gardens are favorite promenades, one arrives at Victoria, the capital of the State of Tamaulipas.

At this point even the hardier sort of motorist would best intrust his car and himself to the railroad for transportation through Tampico to the national capital, though construction crews pressing southward have opened a very scenic highway 45 miles farther and expect to complete a road to Valles, another railroad connection, by Jan. 1.

REACHING VALLES THE ROAD FOLLOWS THE TAMPAICO LINE

In reaching Valles the road follows the Tampico line of the Central Mexican Railway as Escandon, then turns southwest to the picturesque valley of Xicotencatl, formerly noted for the great haciendas which surrounded it. The road then passes through the region of the Huasteca Indians who have always puzzled ethnologists because they are in language and other characteristics apparently related to the Maya tribes of Yucatan and southern Mexico.

After that, as traffic warrants, roads it has been the policy of the Mexican government to open roads of extensive mileage and low cost per mile, because for several years at least, traffic is expected to be light. After that, as traffic warrants, roads will be improved. The tourist finds gasoline prices ranging from the equivalent of 28 cents to 40 cents a gallon.

While macadamized roads exist between important points where traffic is already intense, the other highways will first be graded, using sandy clay, gravel, "tepatate" or "tezontle," two volcanic rock materials that have been found to serve well, and other suitable materials found by the roadsides. Gravel roads frequently are oiled.

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2867 Broadway at W. 111th Street

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Here, close by, find a quiet, comfortable room and a delicious meal. 12 acres of big trees, and where woods walks abound, besides comfortable rooms and excellent food. Write for booklet. Open all year. G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

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the smart world
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Warwick
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Today you step into a greater Warwick...replete with the most modern, luxurious living comforts. A brilliant new restaurant—The Embassy Room. Continental cuisine. An exquisite new ball room. Traditionally faultless service. A fitting place for fastidious tastes!

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Now showing the Latest and most Exclusive styles in HATS and DRESSES
Your inspection is respectfully invited
104th Street 103rd Street
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Academy 7928 EVENINGS

Special Sale of DAY-TIME DRESSES
Reduced to \$8.75 \$13.50 \$19.50
PEARCE STUDIO SHOP
10 East 8th Street, New York City
Open till 6 P. M.—Monday to 9 P. M.

Take Your Next Step in Fairway-Biltmore Hosiery
In our upstairs daylight shops you can feel and see the delicate gauze-like super sheer loveliness of these chiffons in colors chosen by Paris. Delicate hues for evening, or the sun-up shades for the daytime ensemble in length to suit the petite miss or the taller woman—FULL-FASHIONED—all silk chiffon hosiery. GUARANTEED PERFECT. FOR NO MORE THAN \$1.05 THE PAIR.

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"The Largest Up-Stairs Hosiery Chain in America"
565 Fifth Ave. (bet. 54th and 55th St.) 6th Fl.
2 East 45th St. (at 5th Ave.) 8th Fl.
424 Madison Ave. (cor. 49th St.) 7th Fl.
415 Lexington Ave. (cor. 42nd St.) 2nd Fl.
38 West 48th St. (bet. 5th and 6th Aves.) 6th Fl.
Albee Bldg. (Fulton & Delk Ave.) B'way, 3rd Fl.
We maintain a hosiery and clothing repair department.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED OLD CARDS ON REQUEST
NEW YORK CITY

ALL Silk Chiffon Hose \$1.05
ALL Silk Chiffon, Extra Sheer \$1.39
We maintain a hosiery and clothing repair department.

Press Called On to Join Home and School for More Wholesome Education of Youth

Character of Influence Offered by Newspapers Is Challenged

Natural Scientist Examines Topics of Human Interest Prevailing in the News Over a Period of 150 Years and Shows Great Need for Higher Standards

By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN

Research Professor of Zoology, Columbia University; President, American Museum of Natural History; Senior Geologist, United States Geological Survey

IN BOTH theory and practice I conceive of education in its largest sense, namely, as of the calling forth and training of all the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual faculties. This was the life scope given to education by the Greeks, and some may think that we have outlived the Greek conception of the word, that we are in a practical age in which education need concern itself only with the physical and intellectual, leaving the moral and spiritual potentialities of man entirely aside.

This, broadly speaking, is the tendency of the day, but different countries have different conceptions; physical education has always held a high place in Norway and Sweden and is now conspicuous in Germany; France is suffering from a century of neglect of physical education but is far stronger than the United States in the intellectual and in certain other aspects, especially the aesthetic; Great Britain in her public schools has for over a century been very strong in a combination of moral, physical and intellectual education but as compared with France, weak on the aesthetic side; that is, appreciation of art and literature. Revolt against church interference or control of education has produced somewhat similar effects all over the western world, in America as well as in Europe, because it has taken religious education directly out of the schools and with it even the rudiments of moral education, which is now supposed to be left to the home and to the church.

Out of Human Experience
By rudiments of moral education I refer to elementary principles and doctrines which come out of universal and human experience, such as are embodied in the ten commandments, Thou Shalt, or Thou Shalt Not—honor thy parents, steal, kill, swear falsely, commit adultery, etc.—in the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. I came interested in this matter of moral and religious education during my long controversy with William Jennings Bryan, in which I tried to show that classical education, consistent with moral education, while he maintained the opposite view.

The true scientific method of approaching this problem, which all agree is an extremely important one in America as in every other country, is not through reading books on religion or on ethics, but through direct observation of what is actually going on in the daily life of the boys and girls and the older people around us. It is a truism in every family that even the best home influence is not so strong as the influences of the school and of the moral education is barred from the schools there has arisen a new truism that outside influences are much stronger than school influences.

Aside from the debated question of the place of religious and moral education in the school, the school influence in America at the present time is almost ideal. The whole tone of the school is wholesome, patriotic, high-minded, with reading courses of the choicest and most elevating character. Such a tone prevails in both the elementary and high school of the two neighborhoods in which I am chiefly observing school life; in my little country town of Garrison, N. Y., the boys and girls are eager to qualify for the high school of Peekskill, nine miles distant by rail, yet during the term one may notice them stopping daily to purchase a one-cent tabloid to entertain them on the train. The case against the daily tabloid is set forth in another part of this article and need not be argued here except as a commentary on the destructive influences that offset school and home training. In the City of New York, where the schools are on an even higher plane, the tabloid is nearer at hand and its influence still more potent. It is like a poison we take into our system unconsciously in eating our own kind of food and drinking our own kind of water.

Strange but True
The parent who each day reads the tabloid and leaves it around the home for perusal by his children may at the same time be greatly interested in his children's education. Such an instance came to my attention, making a deep impression on my mind and impelling me to make the present investigation. It was during the particularly revolting Snyder-Gray trial, out of which the tabloids coined millions of dollars. A young businesslike father, evidently on his way to his employment in one of the downtown department stores or manufacturers, was accompanied to the Fifth Avenue bus by his attractive young daughter; as he mounted the bus he kissed his daughter good-by and handed her a tabloid which bore in enormous type the superscription, "Ruth Loves Gray." This incident, with many others of its kind, led to the present thorough investigation of the metropolitan press in a single day.

A year previous I was invited to give an anniversary address at the Central High School of Philadelphia, said to be the oldest high school of its kind in the United States. My audience consisted partly of teachers, partly of the prospective graduates. The thought of the contest of school influence with outside influences flashed across my mind and in opening my address I was impelled to contrast the Philadelphia of Benjamin Franklin's day with the Philadelphia of 1929 and imagine what would be the effect of the Philadelphia of 1929 on a poor boy coming down from Boston to sell newspapers, to try his hand at the printer's trade, to seek his fortune. This idea I set before the students

early period in the independent history of the United States, represented by the Saturday Evening Post, the journal founded by Benjamin Franklin as a weekly; the pre-Civil War period, for which we select the New York Tribune, perhaps the leading newspaper of the time. The papers for the chosen periods were studied in detail as follows:

The Massachusetts Gazette (Boston News Letter), 1764. Six issues: Jan. 5, May 17, 24, Sept. 20, 27, Nov. 22. This was a 2-column, 4-page weekly, with columns of varying length according to the news obtainable. First published in 1764. It was the first American newspaper; prior to the Revolution its circulation was larger than any other paper.

The Saturday Evening Post, 1825-25. Six issues: Sept. 27, 1825; March 20, 1832; June 25, Aug. 3, Oct. 2, Dec. 31, 1833. This was a 4-page weekly, with 5 and later 6 columns; at this time its circulation was about 9000, perhaps the largest then.

New York Tribune, 1853-4. Six issues: Oct. 14, Dec. 17, 1853; May 1, June 13, July 19, Aug. 24, 1854. This was a 4-column, 5-page daily; under the editorship of Horace Greeley, it was larger and obviously superior to the Times and was perhaps the leading daily newspaper of the country.

It would seem that human nature remains the same! One of the most amusing features of the analysis of the papers above is that there has been little appreciable difference in the amount of space given to the various topics covered: Fashion, Clothing and their advertising have always held public interest! To the anthropologist this is not surprising, because he knows that in the most remote periods of the Stone Age, as well as among all uncivilized peoples today, fashion in clothing and personal decoration are matters of prime importance. It is interesting to place together the figures for this one item in the four widely separated periods we are considering:

Fashion, clothing and their advertising: Col. In. %
1764 Boston News Letter... 27 16.3
1825-5 Saturday Evening Post... 21 5.6
1853-4 New York Tribune... 30 6.8
1928 Five New York dailies... 1000 16.5

Thus in 1764 exactly the same attention was given to this absorbing topic of clothing, personal adornment, pigments and cosmetics as in 1928.

It is also observed that about the same relative importance in the news is accorded to matters of Education, which, one may recall, both Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln declared to be the most important duty of the state, but which has lowest rank in public interest.

Col. In. %
1764 Boston News Letter... 1 1/2 .3
1825-5 Saturday Evening Post... 16 1.6
1853-4 New York Tribune... 16 1.6
1928 Five New York dailies... 208 3.3

From these data it would appear that the high state of culture in Philadelphia in the great period of the American Philosophical Society and of Benjamin Franklin's press was reflected in interest in these cultural subjects, whereas today they have declined in public interest to almost the lowest point in the news.

One subject that amazingly fails to show a crescendo which we might expect is science and invention, to which no greater space is devoted today than was given to it in 1853:

Col. In. %
1764 Boston News Letter... 2 1/2 .3
1825-5 Saturday Evening Post... 23 5.3
1853-4 New York Tribune... 23 5.3
1928 Five New York dailies... 150 2.5

It is, however, true that in 1928 there was a noticeable advance in newspaper interest toward science and invention in all their branches, stimulated by public interest in radiation and aviation and, especially, in exploration; in fact, nothing could be truer than the highly intelligent treatment by the New York press of scientific problems as far greater public interest and value than crime.

Crime is a phase of human conduct which has always been with us and which occupies a fairly static position in the columns of the stable press, although it rises, possibly as a means to promote the circulation, in the columns of both the "yellow" press and the tabloid press. The comparative figures are interesting:

Col. In. %
1764 Boston News Letter... 2 1/2 .3
1825-5 Saturday Evening Post... 17 4
1853-4 New York Tribune... 17 4
1928 Five New York dailies... 110 2.5

Although even the standard newspapers devote an enormous amount of space to notorious examples of crime such as the Hall-Mills murder case of New Brunswick or the Snyder-Gray case of New York, it would seem that the modern press is finding better and more profitable sales in the publication of the sensations of science and invention and, especially, of sport and adventure.

In detail the figures from the five New York papers on the day of choice (April 5, 1928) sum up as follows:

SPACE IN COLUMN INCHES
devoted to fourteen subjects of the current life of the people on one single day (April 5, 1928) in the news and advertising sections of five New York City dailies with a sworn total daily circulation of 2,723,789 copies.

Col. In. %
Times Tribune American World News Total
Fashion and its Advertising... 214 1302 241 187 1128 3002
Athletics and Sport... 521 665 588 404 298 2489
General News (Domestic)... 424 424 424 424 424 1700
Literature, Art, Stage, Movies... 221 240 257 169 151 1038
Domestic Politics... 242 280 101 155 106 884
Health and Food... 120 158 161 77 364 880
Automobiles and their Advertising... 121 115 115 66 145 795
Science, Invention, Radio, Aviation... 121 148 153 86 299 448
Private Misconduct and Crime... 95 126 198 122 112 633
Political Misconduct and Crime... 121 115 115 66 145 795
Foreign Politics and Affairs... 106 103 25 47 14 295
Religion... 48 74 16 30 20 138
General News (Foreign)... 52 48 0 37 0 138
Education... 87 20 21 19 2 149

*During a great criminal trial these figures would quintuple. During a political trial like the Sinclair-Fall case these figures rapidly mount. If only Week, with a temporary rise in religious interest.

Some of the conclusions that may be drawn as to the responsibility of the press in education are reserved for the close of the article, but in order to glance backward we undertook to feature three quite distinctive periods in past American history and make a similar analysis as to the prevailing topics of human interest; naturally in this survey will be lacking such modern developments as automobiling, aviation, radio, and in the first period even athletics and sport. Some of the older newspapers are very rare, but Mr. Nager finally found the desired data in the libraries of Columbia and Yale Universities. We agree that distinctive periods would be the following: the pre-Revolutionary period, represented by the first American newspaper, the Massachusetts Gazette (later the Boston News Letter); an

Advocate of Cleaner Press



HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN Underwood

which even during the past twelve months has become a super-crescendo:

Col. In. %
1764 Boston News Letter... 27 16.3
1825-5 Saturday Evening Post... 21 5.6
1853-4 New York Tribune... 30 6.8
1928 Five New York dailies... 1000 16.5

*No mention.
With the topics arranged in the relative order of their importance as news items, the following are complete tabulations of Mr. Nager's statistics of the subjects of greatest human interest, the first column of figures representing in each case the space in column inches, the second the percentage of total space:

1764 BOSTON NEWS LETTER Col. In. %
Domestic news (general)... 33 19.4
Fashion, clothing and their advertising... 27 16.3
Foreign politics... 22 12.5
Foreign news (general)... 21 12.4
Health, food and their advertising... 12 7
Foreign politics... 11 6.5
Literature, art, music, stage... 9 5.3
Private misconduct and crime... 8 4.7
Religion... 4 2.4
Science, invention... 4 2.4
Political misconduct and crime... 1 1/2 .3

1825-5 SATURDAY EVENING POST Col. In. %
Literature, art, music, stage... 121 28.3
Domestic news (general)... 49 11.5
Health, food and their advertising... 12 7
Foreign politics... 11 6.5
Foreign news (general)... 10 9.3
Private misconduct and crime... 8 4.7
Religion... 4 2.4
Science, invention... 4 2.4
Political misconduct and crime... 1 1/2 .3

1853-4 NEW YORK TRIBUNE Col. In. %
Domestic news (general)... 215 21.5
Foreign news (general)... 105 10.5
Domestic politics... 105 10.5
Literature, art, music, stage... 10 1.0
Private misconduct and crime... 60 6.0
Health, food and their advertising... 31 3.1
Fashion, clothing and their advertising... 31 3.1
Foreign politics... 28 2.8
Science, invention... 16 1.6
Literature, art, music, stage... 16 1.6
Political misconduct and crime... 6 0.6
Religion... 6 0.6

1928 FIVE NEW YORK DAILIES Col. In. %
Fashion and its advertising... 1000 16.5
Athletics and sport... 498 8.4
General domestic news... 401 7.2
Literature, art, music, stage (including movies)... 208 3.7
Health and food and their advertising... 177 3.4
Domestic politics... 176 3.3
Domestic news (general)... 160 2.8
Science, invention, etc... 150 2.5
Private misconduct and crime... 130 2.3
Political misconduct and crime... 61 1.3
Foreign politics... 59 1.0
Religion... 38 0.7
General foreign news... 33 0.6
Education... 30 0.5

This newspaper analysis of the years 1764, 1825-5, 1853-4 and 1928 does not reveal any radical change in the relative importance given to news matter in the past century and a half. One topic or another gained prestige in a certain period, but the general trend is the same, with education always at or near the bottom. But within the last 10 years there has been a revolution within the press itself, of far-reaching effect on public education. Particularly is this true in New York City, where there have been established three prominent tabloids—the Daily News, the Mirror and the Graphic. These tabloids have a combined daily circulation of more than 2,000,000, or 42 per cent of the total metropolitan circulation; add to this the circulation of the Journal, American and the "sensational" dailies, and the figures mount to almost 3,000,000, or 62 per cent of the grand total. Against these figures place those of the conservative group (Times, Herald Tribune and Evening Post), which together amount to only 15 per cent of the total circulation, and those of the semiconservative group (the morning and evening World, Sun and Telegram) with its combined proportion of only 23 per cent. Note that the "sensational" papers have a circulation four times that of the conservative papers.

CONSERVATIVE
Times... 392,000
Herald Tribune... 288,674
World (evening)... 395,764
Sun... 283,440
Graphic... 334,975
Total... 1,364,853

SEMI-CONSERVATIVE
World (morning)... 302,200
Journal... 302,200
American... 334,975
Total... 939,375

SENSATIONAL
Daily News... 686,740
Mirror... 334,975
Graphic... 334,975
Total... 1,356,690

*Figures as of January 1, 1928, compiled from the Newspaper Annual and Directory, Ayres & Co., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK CITY
In giving flowers, you give joy.

Mary Rich
CORSAGE AND FLOWER BOXES
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Rooms guaranteed out of the day of delivery.
Each order receives personal attention.
Services include directions for keeping blooms fresh 5 to 10 days.
On credit price you wish to spend, blooms will be chosen as specified; or if not specified, the best available will be taken of the market for the day, consistent with appropriateness and good taste.
PRINCE GEORGE HOTEL, 14 E. 26th St.
Telephone 7810

Off To Work!
Interest is the money that money earns! Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal means "full time and full pay" for every dollar you put to work at this conservative old Bank! You can start anytime! No waiting for interest periods either to put your money in, or to get your money out! Interest time is all the time—4½%—and good, hard cash anytime you want it! Write for Circular 3, "Banking by Mail"

Central SAVINGS BANK
RESOURCES OVER 100 MILLIONS
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way, at 73rd St.
New York City

4½% Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal

1. "Cease Firing," by Winifred Hulbert.
2. China and other Oriental countries.
3. Cheap labor.
4. Brazil is larger than the continental area of the United States.
5. The Kuomintang.

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Each paper, of course, makes its appeal to distinct preference groups of the reading public, who remain constant, and, to a certain degree, to particular districts. For instance, the conservative papers seem to be favored on Westchester trains, while the liberal or intermediate class of papers are found in higher percentage on West Side and New Jersey trains; on East Side cars during the early crowded hours hardly more than two or three Times are observed.

Demoralizing Force
From recent observation I believe the tabloid press to be a demoralizing force: it tends to destroy all the finer creative powers of the mind. It establishes an entirely false standard for human endeavor, and it gives a distorted perspective of current life. Even the press as a whole—with certain heroic exceptions—represents the climax in the metamorphosis and metempsychosis of the modern age. Here the example of the United States spreads through England, Germany, France, Russia, and all over the world, so that even among a beauty-loving people like the Japanese the daily press is becoming a close imitator of America.

In America today the greatest influence for good in the education and molding of the people is the public school. Throughout the school period the teacher largely governs the reading of students, and the finest literature of the world is garnered for the school curriculum. Unfortunately, during these golden years of youth, the teacher is powerless to control the reading of the home, where "jazz" literature and conversation predominate, and where too often an indiscriminate collection of daily newspapers, including the tabloid and "yellow" press, may be found. In this respect, contrast modern conditions with those which prevailed a century and a half, a century, even half a century ago. Imagine the parents of a Benjamin Franklin or a George Washington perusing a modern tabloid newspaper or a modern sex novel! Among our young people there is an latent talent, but visualize in our large Italian population a potential Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angelo brought up amidst the insanity of cubistic art! Imagine a Raphael in a modern studio taught to depict a distorted and realistic female form, no longer either human or divine!

Replaced by New Influences
Unfortunately, also, a large proportion of students leave school early, even while still in their formative years, and the beneficial educational effects are soon submerged and are replaced by new influences as individualism develops. Among these new influences are the movies and, particularly, the press, which in America today, as in no other age, extended its long arm ruthlessly. Baiting youth with its so-called "funny" page, itself generally lawless and demoralizing, it leads him on with the more wholesome sports section, and as his body and mind

mature, to social interests; this latter field expands, to include misconduct, crime and divorce, which are mainly set forth in glaring and shocking headlines.

I do not think the influence of our press demoralizing on the whole—in many phases it is elevating—but I do think the general influence of the modern newspaper deleterious to the intellectual character of our youth. In general I am not in favor of censorship or of an Index Expurgatorius, but as certain plays and certain movies are forbidden to the young I think certain newspapers should also be sternly forbidden to the young and absolutely excluded from the family and home circle. What parents read cannot be denied to children.

Entirely apart from its moral or immoral influence, which varies widely according to standards of management, the press is chiefly dangerous in its jazz effect upon the youthful mind. As the headlines jump from subject to subject, from sensation to sensation, from crime to crime, from emotion to emotion, the mind, the most delicate and sensitive of all instruments, is incessantly disturbed and rocked to and fro, so that the power of concentration is totally lost. The creative repose and stimulus to artistic, literary and scientific effort are involved in a whirlpool of conflicting ideas, sensations and emotions. This explains why the cities of the world are so full of political and why the best American intellects, including Pulitzer and Nobel prize men, in both science and literature, are today coming from colleges and universities in small towns of the relatively quiet mid-West. Hardly no longer ruled either by the politics or the public education of Boston, nor does Columbia exert any appreciable influence on the politics or the public education of the City of New York. Neither Butler nor Lowell nor Flexner is in a position to cast stones at American youth until he devises means of protecting the youthful mind and of enforcing originality. The nobly equipped institutions over which they preside are not filling their own graduate schools with teachers or investigators; they too are drawing recruits from the relatively small and placid abodes of learning. The conditions of civic life are too chaotic for observation and reflection.

In the City of New York particularly, where the jazz environment expands so broadly, what chance has the youthful brain to acquire resources where the individual is equipped properly for the struggle for existence, the survival of the fittest, and the highest expression of personality? What chance has the young, plastic mind against the distracting, devastating forces that beset it?

The answer is not difficult; it should be possible to marshal the influences that are so potent—the home, the school, the recreational and intellectual forces of movies and press—and co-ordinate them in a mighty effort toward education in its finest and broadest sense, whereby all the physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual faculties, are called forth, trained and developed to their highest degree of potentiality.

MASHED TURNIPS
Now you will like them seasoned with 3 parts hot butter, and 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

When Work Begins to Lag—
The alert employee reaches for delicious Chuckles—and shares them with others. Exquisitely flavored and refreshing.

Chuckles
Good Candy

5c the package. 10c the bag. 40c the pound box.

If you do not find Chuckles, write to Fred W. Amend Co., Chicago, who will have you supplied.

CAPEKIN is universally accepted as the ideal leather for conservative business and street wear. The Trenton fits the hand with an ease and smoothness that men find so comfortable and enjoyable in a Daniel Hays glove.

The Trenton Flair
\$3.50

Daniel Hays Gloves

Department Stores
Dominant in Every Community

The MAY Co. Cleveland, Ohio
The MAY Co. Los Angeles, Calif.
The MAY Co. Denver, Colorado
The MAY Co. Baltimore, Md.
FAMOUS-BARR CO. St. Louis, Mo.
M. O'NEIL CO. Akron, Ohio

NEW YORK—512 FIFTH AVENUE
CHICAGO—6 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

LONDON—27 OLD BOND STREET
PARIS—2 RUE DE CASTIGLIONE

Off To Work!
Interest is the money that money earns! Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal means "full time and full pay" for every dollar you put to work at this conservative old Bank! You can start anytime! No waiting for interest periods either to put your money in, or to get your money out! Interest time is all the time—4½%—and good, hard cash anytime you want it! Write for Circular 3, "Banking by Mail"

Central SAVINGS BANK
RESOURCES OVER 100 MILLIONS
4th Ave. at 14th St.
B'way, at 73rd St.
New York City

4½% Interest from day of deposit to day of withdrawal

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THE MONITOR

WETS AND DRY GET MAJORITIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Temperance Act Carries as
Does the Vote for Gov-
ernment Control

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—The result of the voting in a plebiscite on the ques-

Are you in favor of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?

Are you in favor of the sale of alcoholic liquor under a Government Control Act?

showed that a majority voted yes on each question, but the vote for government control exceeded by more than 24,000 the number who voted for the retention of the prohibition law.

The Premier, E. N. Rhodes, said he would await more complete information before announcing an official interpretation of the result.

The vote with only 45 small polls missing out of a total of 1,127 was: For the temperance act, 61,202; against, 56,361.

For Government control, 86,078; against, 41,189.

The abandonment of prohibition by Nova Scotia would leave the small province of Prince Edward Island alone in the dry column of Canadian provinces. The Nova Scotia Temperance Act, which permitted sale of liquor by licensed vendors only on physicians' prescriptions, was adopted in 1920 by a majority of 59,000. Under government control, consumption of intoxicants would be permitted in homes and hotel rooms.

On the side of government control, the outstanding supporters of the present Government asserted the Government needed the revenues from the liquor business. The Government was forced to report a deficit for the last fiscal year and Mr. Rhodes pointed out that provinces boasting of surpluses had large revenues from the liquor business.

By a coincidence one of the first districts reporting on the vote was Sober Island, which voted 214 for government control and only six for prohibition.

Dr. H. R. Grant, who led the prohibition forces, has issued the following statement: "The verdict means that the temperance forces of the province will now have to fight against the license system. In the not distant future electors may again have an opportunity to record their conviction that a business which results in moral, social and economic loss should not have the sanction of law or the protection of the Government. We look forward with confidence to the time when not only Nova Scotia but Canada as a whole will, under Dominion-wide legislation, suppress the liquor traffic."

Ottawa Feels No Surprise at Result of Election

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and his Conservative Government, have not only been returned to power for a third successive term but returned by a majority unique in the history of the province.

W. E. N. Sinclair, the Liberal leader, has had his forces which numbered 21 in the last House reduced to 10, and although he was re-elected for Ontario South, his ma-

ority at the polls was reduced from 2000 in 1926 to less than half that number.

The Conservatives made their gains not only from the Liberals, but from the United Farmers, Progressives, and Independent Liberals. Of the half-dozen straight prohibition candidates, not one received the necessary support. The Rev. N. H. Bradley, prohibitionist, who opposed the Premier in his own county of Grey, was defeated by more than 2000 majority. While the Government credits its sweeping victory largely to the people's endorsement of the government policy of control and sale of liquor by the Government and to efficiency in administration of provincial affairs, the Liberals excuse their own defeat on their failure to get behind some clear-cut issue to which all liberal-minded persons could rally.

There is no surprise and little comment here on the result of the elections, which had been considered a foregone conclusion. Ontario is Conservative by feeling and tradition and Mr. Ferguson has proved himself a fearless and capable administrator throughout his 25 years of public life. Since 1905 to the present, with the exception of four years under Charles Drury of the United Farmers, the Conservatives have controlled the political destiny of the Province and, unless some new and unexpected cloud should appear on the horizon they promise to remain in control for some time to come.

The final returns on the Ontario elections are as follows:

Conservatives 90.
Liberals 12.
Progressives 3.
Independent Conservatives 2.
Liberal Progressives 2.
United Farmers 1.
Labor, deferred.
Total 112.

Ford Cuts Prices From \$15 to \$200

DETROIT (AP)—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, announces substantial reductions in the prices of Ford cars and trucks. It is understood cuts will range from \$15 to \$200. His statement follows:

"We are announcing a substantial reduction in the prices of Ford cars and trucks. It is our belief that basically the industry and business of the country are sound. Every indication is that general conditions will remain prosperous.

"We are reducing prices now because we feel that such a step is the best contribution that can be made to assure a continuation of good business throughout the country. Our dealers are assisting in the move by accepting a reduction in their discounts.

"It has always been the policy of this company to pass on to the public as rapidly as possible the advantages of quantity production and newly developed manufacturing efficiencies."

MAYOR OF NASHVILLE FACES OUSTER SUIT

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Extravagance and unlawful expenditures have been charged to Mayor Hilary E. Howe in an ouster suit, which alleges that the city of Nashville "is approaching the state of bankruptcy."

It was charged that the combined accounts of the police and fire departments at the end of 1928 contained a total deficit of \$98,967.86, and that the alleged deficit "came about by shifting and kiting funds of the city from the general treasury. At this rate of extravagance and unlawful expenditures, at the end of 1929 the year's budget will be exceeded and overdrawn by more than \$214,000."

THIRD NATIONAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY of Springfield

Complete Banking Service
Capital Funds Over \$4,400,000
Total Resources Over \$35,000,000

MAIN STREET at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

H.L. ROSS CO. INC.
Interior Decorators
7 MARKET STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Hickey-Freeman
Fall Suits and
Topcoats
Unequaled in Style and
Quality!
Haynes & Company
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
1502 Main Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOB SHOP
MARCEL WAVING
Permanent Waving
calls for Skill
and Artistry
For more than twenty years
Schultz Salons have stood out
as reputable leaders.

Schultz
INC.
Hartford, Conn.
Springfield, Mass.
Telephone Connection

Announcement!
First showing of our Christmas Personal Greeting Cards. Place
your order early and make selection while stock is complete.
Carbone Pottery makes an excellent gift for Christmas. Our
assortment of Lamps and unusual pieces is interesting.
We also carry a large assortment of unpainted furniture in
many novelty designs.

VINING & BORRNER
INTERIOR DECORATORS
179-181 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Firestone
Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

Sol & S. Marcus Co.
Main St. at Pearl, WORCESTER
Women's Apparel
and
Accessories

MacInnes Co.
WORCESTER
Hundreds of New High-Grade Coats
Coats that compare with models we have
seen this season at \$59.50 and \$69.50—at only \$38.75
Ten stunning styles in the new green shades, brown shades and black.
Collars and cuffs of luxurious furs, such as Caracul, Genuine
Skunk, Skunk Opossum, French Beaver, Black Wolf, Natural Wolf,
Arabian Lynx, and Civet Cat, adorn these coats.
MISSES' SIZES, 14 to 20—WOMEN'S SIZES, 36 to 48
Every coat is silk lined and inter-lined
This, without question, is the outstanding coat value of the season.
It is the opportunity of every woman, who has yet to purchase a coat,
to obtain one of real style and quality at a most ridiculously low
price, considering the quality.

True Brothers
JEWELERS Established 1898
Should you desire anything in the
way of a small repair job, a souvenir,
or to make an important purchase, come
to this fine store where you may expect
courtesy, service and reliability.
1386-1390 Main St. 4-6 Pynchon St.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Springfield
Public
Market
Springfield,
Mass.
Crosse & Blackwell's canned goods,
Gerber's strained vegetables,
Ralston's Whole Wheat Cereal
Eaton's brand cranberries
A full line of fresh meats,
poultry, fruit and vegetables.
Groceries for all your needs.
Free delivery. Reasonable prices.

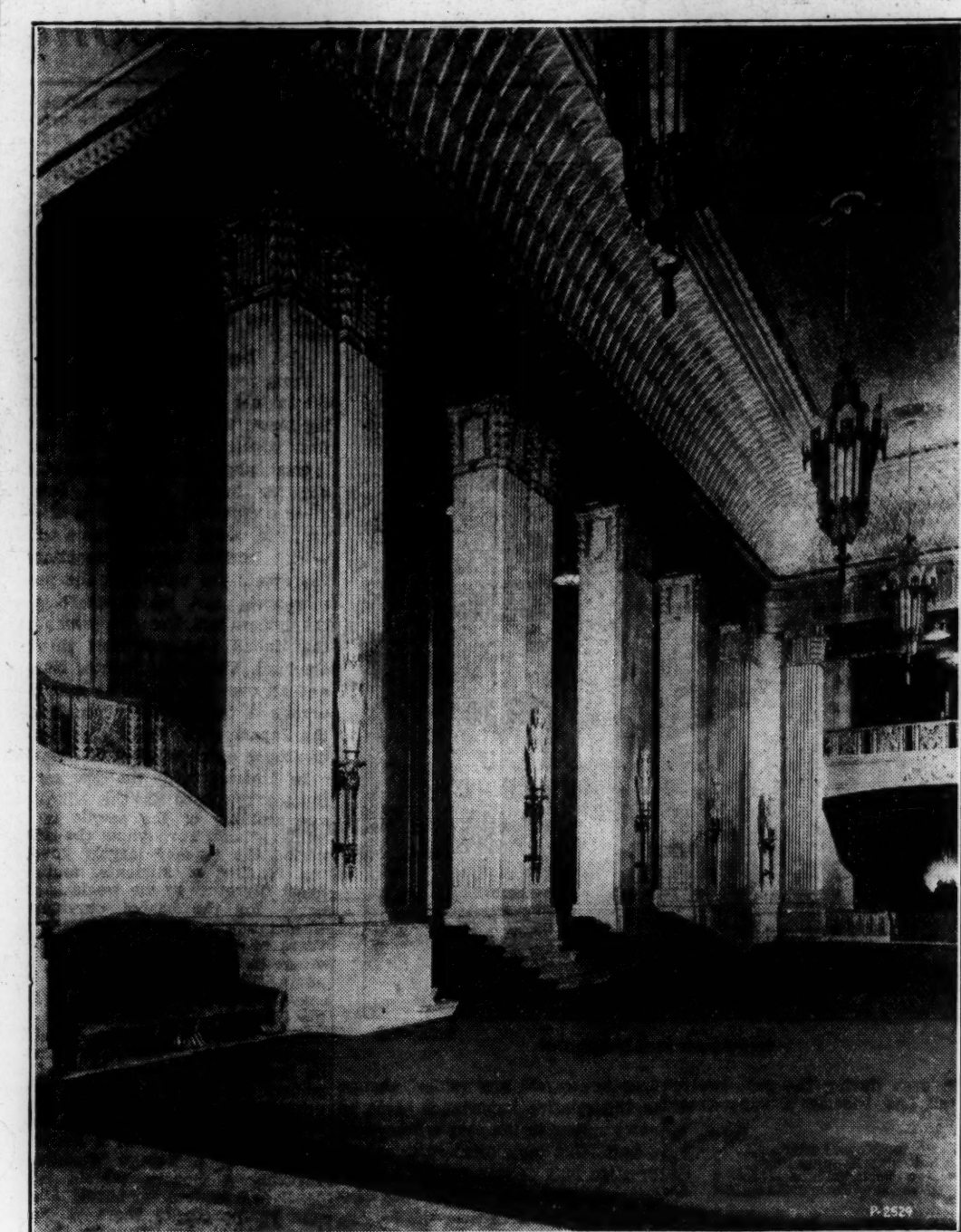
NEW ORLEANS TROLLEY
STRIKERS SEEK PEACE
NEW ORLEANS (AP)—The city's
striking car men voted, Oct. 31, 889
to 21, for unqualified acceptance of
the tentative strike settlement agree-
ment reached Sept. 16 between labor
leaders and New Orleans Public
Service, Inc.
Several weeks ago New Orleans
Public Service, Inc., announced that
it had withdrawn assent to the agree-
ment and no longer would deal with
the union in a negotiatory way.

CHICAGO'S NEW
OPERA HOUSE ON
EVE OF CAREER
(Continued from Page 1)
lery as well as boxes, has its own
cloakroom. Each balcony has a
promenade. Elevators do away with
climbing. And every seat has a good
full view of the stage.

The seating capacity of the new
house is about 3500. The main floor
has been designed to seat more than
half of the audience, exclusive of the
boxes. The latter, by the way, have
been considerably reduced in num-
ber, a "golden crescent" replacing
the famous "diamond horseshoe." An
unusual feature of the boxes is that
the audience at large can scarcely
see them.

Players Well Cared For
The players, too, have come in for
consideration. Dressing rooms for
choruses and even the "supers"
abound in modern convenience, while
the star has a charming reception
room.
Mechanical aids to opera in the
new house make a story of wonders.
A score of hydraulic elevators lift
or low any section of the stage re-
quired. Storage space for 2000 "prop"
curtains is provided. Everything is
handled by power. Three cycloramas
—half domes that cover the stage—
are stored above it and are lowered
by a central control. Lighting is
superlatively well done.
Looking closely at the stage, one ob-
serves what seems to be two promp-
ter boxes. Actually, one is for the
prompter and the other for the "light
director." The latter has heretofore
manipulated his switches backstage,
unable to see the objects of illumina-
tion. Now, by a system of remote
controls and a master knob control-
ling 141 circuits, he is able to handle
the lighting from a position where

Silks and Diamonds Will Glitter Here



North Side of the Grand Foyer of the New Chicago Civic Opera House, Showing the Staircase Leading to the Box Floor, Dress Circle and Balconies.

CHICAGO'S NEW OPERA HOUSE ON EVE OF CAREER

(Continued from Page 1)

he can see his effects. Thanks to the
electrician's ingenuity, the lighting
director can produce sunsets and
thunderstorms by turning on the
switch.

At its highest point the stage por-
tion of the theater rises 14 stories.
The proportion of the building used
for the stage itself can be seen from
the river side where the structural
lines are apparent. Another section
of the building holds a complete little
theater fully equipped for dramatic
productions.

The architects of this skyscraper,
which during the day for business
purposes goes by the name of "The
20 North Wacker Drive Building,"
and in the evening is quite simply
"The Civic Opera House," are
Graham, Anderson, Probst and White.

Old Auditorium to Continue
The old Auditorium Theater, for 40
years its home and a kind of civic
center for the Middle West will con-
tinue to open its doors to community
gatherings.

When the Auditorium Theater was
dedicated on Dec. 9, 1889, just a
month short of 40 years ago, it was
an epochal achievement from the
city's standpoint. It was the reali-
zation of a widely felt desire of citi-
zens for a great hall for the biggest
meetings and concerts. Ferdinand
W. Peck, a wealthy business man,
was the Samuel Insull of his day in
relation to the opera. He stepped
forth as the leader and saw the thing
through.

The "first night" Benjamin Harri-
son, then President of the United
States, came to see the Auditorium
dedicated. He had received his nomi-
nation in the very building before
it was completed. Many prominent
persons spoke. Adelina Patti sang
"Home, Sweet Home." The second
night began a "four weeks season of
grand Italian opera." Patti sang
"Juliet."

The building was designed by two
of the leading architects of their day,
Dankmar Adler, an artist in acoustics,
and his partner, Louis Sullivan. It
was the highest edifice in the city.
Its tower weighed 30,000,000 tons and
topped 10 stories of solid masonry,
the whole being carried on a "float-
ing" foundation, a great raft 67 feet
by 100 feet.

It was something of an experi-
ment. Construction of another tall
masonry building was postponed
until it should be seen whether the
auditorium tower "would go to
China of its own free will." Yet so
rapid was the progress of the
builder's art that Sullivan soon saw
it become what he called "old-time."
He was himself building steel frame
skyscrapers.

Changed Status of Women
The daughter of the blacksmith-
singer furnished part of the answer to
this question. While her mother and
some other girls and women left the
room when we entered the daughter
remained, discussing the songs and
taking part in the conversation on a
basis of equality that would have
been quite inconceivable for the
Daghestan maiden of pre-war days.
Her experience, to be sure, was un-
usual. She was one of the small
number of mountaineer girls who
had been sent to study in the capital.
But the contrast between her attitude
and that of the traditionally submis-
sive Daghestan woman, who springs

up, casts down her eyes and be-
comes silent as soon as a man comes into
the room, was so striking that one
could easily envisage the tremendous
leaving change which the extension
of education among women will bring
in this patriarchal Eastern country.

Materially the life of the Avars and
other tribesmen in Gunib and the
villages on the surrounding mount-
ains did not seem to have changed
very much. Nature itself seems to
have decreed that people who dwell
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poor. The poverty of the country may
be measured by the fact that over
60 per cent of the Daghestan peasant
households are exempt from the agri-
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emption a peasant household must be
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CAUCASIAN SONG AND STORY TELL HEROIC DEEDS

(Continued from Page 1)

learned about it, gathered his lieutenants and told each what position to hold. Every night the women and men of the village worked to restore whatever the Russians had destroyed during the day; the Russians thought some magic was being used against them. The mullahs in their green turbans sat in the shadow of the river and prayed while the warriors bore the burden of the struggle. Shamil planned the battle and watched it from a hidden place, while Hadji Murat stood on a height and threw himself into the fray wherever it was thickest. The Russians were amazed by the courage and vigor of the "black bulls" (people) who defended themselves so well. The battle lasted seven days; then the Russians had to retreat.

This, in outline, was the story of the battle; but one had to hear it sung to realize how strong are the emotions which these Daghestan mountaineers develop in the shut-in life of their rocky heights and valleys. Now that the days of Shamil and Hadji Murat are gone forever, one naturally wonders how the descendants of the valiant warriors who fought so fiercely under the green banner of the Islamic faith are adjusting themselves to present conditions. What changes has the Soviet regime brought here in Gunib, far away from factories and large towns?

New Models in
Foundation Garments
and Brassieres
Hosiery and Underthings
IVY CORSET SHOP
2 Pleasant Street, Worcester

ATWATER
KENT
SCREEN-GRID
RADIO
\$5.00 DOWN
\$2.00 WEEKLY
ROPER'S
284 MAIN ST., WORCESTER
We also sell
STROMBERG-CARLSON
VICTOR-MAJESTIC

Grey's
INCORPORATED
WORCESTER
Candies
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

MacInnes Co.
WORCESTER
Hundreds of New High-Grade Coats
Coats that compare with models we have
seen this season at \$59.50 and \$69.50—at only \$38.75
Ten stunning styles in the new green shades, brown shades and black.
Collars and cuffs of luxurious furs, such as Caracul, Genuine
Skunk, Skunk Opossum, French Beaver, Black Wolf, Natural Wolf,
Arabian Lynx, and Civet Cat, adorn these coats.
MISSES' SIZES, 14 to 20—WOMEN'S SIZES, 36 to 48
Every coat is silk lined and inter-lined
This, without question, is the outstanding coat value of the season.
It is the opportunity of every woman, who has yet to purchase a coat,
to obtain one of real style and quality at a most ridiculously low
price, considering the quality.

MOVIES SAFELY-
ACROSS SHOALS,
EXPERTS THINK

Advent of Sound Pictures
Revolutionizing Industry,
Conference Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—That the mo-
tion picture industry has safely
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and in public favor, was the consen-
sus at the convention of the Motion
Picture Theater Owners of America
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Censorship of the films evoked
considerable discussion. Efforts at
censoring were characterized as
"silly and ridiculous" by C. C. Pettijohn, general counsel for the Motion
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tion.

"With all due respect to the press
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are cleaner," Mr. Pettijohn said. "If
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known of radio and motion pictures
in their day, they would certainly
have given them the same guarantee
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Hopeful prospects for the industry
came from M. A. Lightman of Mem-
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Quality as always
Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow
Let
WALK-OVERS
Complete Your Ensemble
Walk-Over
SHOE STORE
349 Main Street WORCESTER

WHITTALL'S
NEW Anglo-Oriental
and Mirrasheen Rugs
Just off the looms in
9 x 12 ft. sizes.
\$157.50 and up
Fowler Furniture
Company
108-116 FRANKLIN STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

Gifts of Quality
DUNCAN
and
GOODELL
Company
Worcester

Denholm's
fashion
bureau
co-ordinates for you all the
fashion departments
of the store
Here—shopping for an ensemble is made one
of the easiest and pleasantest things in
the world. All under one roof, you can
find, because of this modern fashion
service, just the hat, the bag and
shoes, the gloves and stock-
ings, to combine so nicely
with the coat or frock
which seems to have been
fashioned just for you.

Denholm & McKay
Company
Worcester

Worcester

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Now is the time
to order your
Personal
Greeting Cards
There is a large variety now and
time to make a thoughtful
selection.

DAVIS & BANISTER
Incorporated
Worcester

ULIAN'S
326 Main Street, WORCESTER
The New
Silhouette
For Madame
is modified at Ulian's—
in Gowns and Wraps.

ATWATER
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Effective Today

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We are reducing prices now because we feel that such a step is the best contribution that could be made to assure a continuation of good business throughout the country.

Following is the list of new prices for Ford cars and trucks:

	New Price	Old Price	Reduction		New Price	Old Price	Reduction
Phaeton	\$440	\$460	\$20	Fordor 3-Window Sedan	\$625	\$650	\$25
Roadster	435	450	15	Town Sedan	670	695	25
Business Coupe	490	525	35	Town Car	1200	1400	200
Cabriolet	645	670	25	Model A Chassis	350	365	15
Station Wagon	650	695	45	Pick-up Open Cab	430	445	15
Taxicab	725	800	75	Pick-up Closed Cab	460	475	15
Standard Coupe	500	550	50	Deluxe Delivery	550	595	45
Sport Coupe	530	550	20	Model A Panel Delivery	590	615	25
Tudor Sedan	500	525	25	Model AA Truck Chassis	520	540	20
Fordor 2-Window Sedan	600	625	25	Model AA Panel Delivery	800	850	50

All prices F. O. B. Detroit

It has always been the policy of this company to pass on to the public as rapidly as possible the advantages of quantity production and newly developed manufacturing efficiencies.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan

Household Arts and Crafts

Pre-Thanksgiving Wisdom

Due to the prevalence of automobiles and good roads all over the country, the custom has grown of dropping business as much as possible, not only on Thanksgiving Day, but also for the three days following. Indeed the general holiday atmosphere threatens to engulf the three preceding days of the week also. Unexpected visitors are constantly hobbling up before Thanksgiving as well as afterward. To entertain those who drop in at odd times plenty of cakes and cookies of the fruit variety should be prepared. These are always greatly enjoyed and they become more mellow and delicious as they stand in a stone crock in a cool place. To eliminate the necessity of having to launder linen napkins at the last minute, due to the unexpected serving of refreshments, one may buy pretty paper napkins just before the season. These will prove quite unusual and may sometimes serve as a spur to conversation if a toast is typewritten on each.

DYE UP

Your Old Clothes PERFECTION DYES. Get BETTER, BRIGHTER and FASTER Colors at LESS COST.

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Finest Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe—Single or Double Mesh.

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Makes Household Pressing a Joy
Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times
Mother's Easy Slide Pressing Cloth
Wonderful Special treated Cloth—No more Scorching—Iron Sticking or Waxing of Iron.
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EZY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH CO.
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A wonder of a cloth, guaranteed waterproof and not to crack, peel, stiffen or discolor. Attractively packed in all sizes and colors with double hemstitched edges, sold by Department and Dry Goods Stores. If they don't suit you, write for sample and price.
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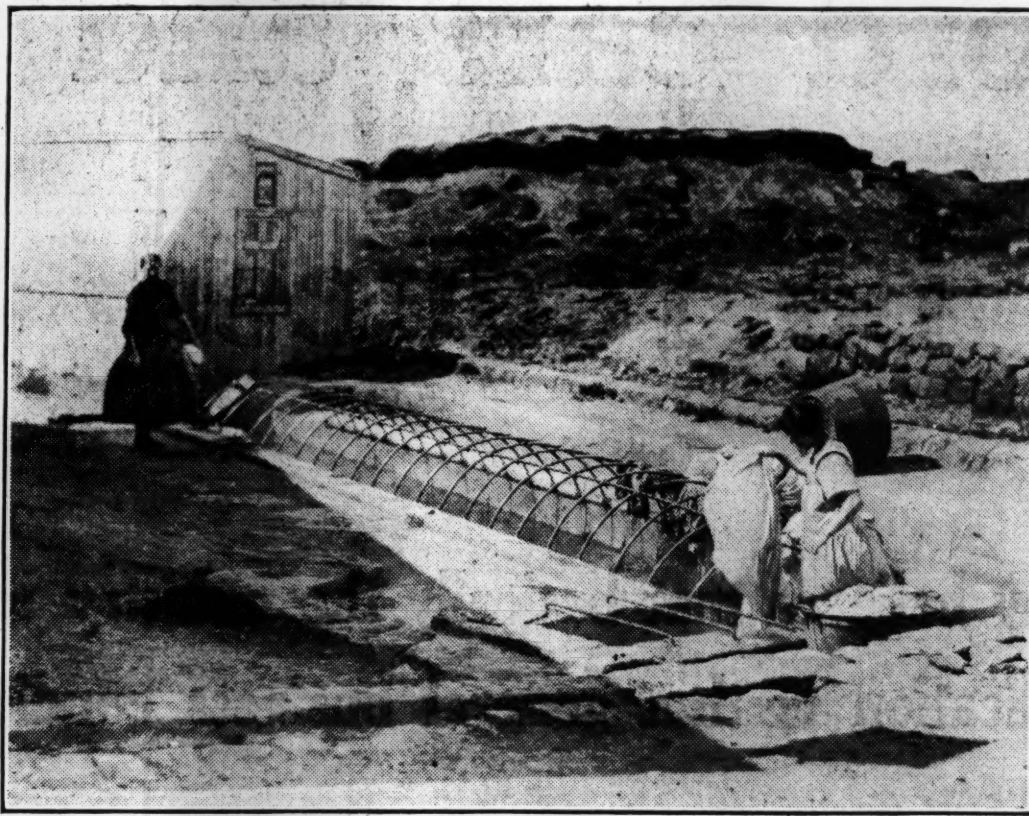
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78 Winona Avenue, Haverhill, Mass.

Song of the Boiling Waters

Shirts that were weighted with salt of the sea
The Norsemen brought ere they went on quest.
My waters gurgled with steaming glee
As I told them sagas of lands in the West.

And now, while the women of Reykjavik
Bring to me shirts from the sea-salt dunes,
While hot steam curls from my muzzled beak,
My waters ripple to Nordic tunes.

ANDOR DE SOOS.



Most Outdoor Washing is Done in Cold Water, but in Reykjavik, Iceland, There is a Natural Hot Spring Which is Utilized as a Public Washing Place. In the Poem on This Page the Boiling Waters Speak.

Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

An Answer to Rural Questions

SEVERAL letters have been received recently from women who are living on farms or in localities where it is not convenient for them to attend lectures, concerts or classes. Some of these women ask how they may get in touch with other home makers who are living under the same conditions and are feeling the same desire for companionship and the assistance which comes from a discussion of mutual interests.

A few of the writers wish to get in touch with the Albertus farm woman whose system of dishwashing was so interestingly described in a letter published in this column on Sept. 6. This woman is a very modest person and does not wish her name to appear in print, saying: "I do not wish to go on record but merely to be of help to someone if possible." We are sure, however, that she will be delighted to hear from other women who have been helped by her article and we will be happy to forward any letters to her if a stamped envelope is inclosed in a letter to us.

A number of our rural correspondents express deep gratitude for the assistance which they have received from the home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture. A story from a tenant farmer's wife in Texas is typical of many others. In the county where this woman lives there was, a few years ago, a home demonstration agent who was eager to reach every woman in her county and yet she found that if she were to do this she would have to go to them with her offer of companionship and assistance, for they were not approaching her. She was an understanding person and wished to meet the women in their homes and become acquainted with their children and husbands. She started in her car for the outlying sections of the county, driving over isolated roads and stopping at houses which were entirely shut off from the outside world.

As she was driving slowly along one warm afternoon she saw a small farmhouse standing in the middle of a field at some distance from the road. Sitting on the steps of the little porch was a woman—one of the women, she felt sure, whom she desired to add to her list of friends. Leaving her car by the side of the road she walked up the narrow lane leading to the house. As she approached the steps she realized that the woman sitting there was weeping bitterly. Her first impulse was to return to her car and not intrude upon the woman's evident grief, but further consideration brought her the realization that here might be just the opportunity for helpfulness which was the mission of her journey.

Approaching the woman she apologized for calling unannounced and said, "I am Miss _____, and my greatest desire is to meet the women of this county in order to talk over our

problems. Together we can find a solution for every one of them. You are in trouble; is there any way in which I may be of service?" The woman told of her struggle to keep her children in school, of how she had been able to do this for several years with the money which she had earned raising turkeys. This year, for some reason, this avenue of assistance had failed her, and she felt that there would be no way of supplying the clothes and books for school requirements.

A firm determination to help this woman came to the agent. A hasty glance about the place showed numerous chickens wandering around. "What about earning money from your chickens?" she asked. "I know nothing about the care of chickens, and they have always been a failure," was the reply.

Prepared for this, as for almost any question which the farm women might ask, the agent hurried to her car and brought pamphlets and books on the care of poultry to the now dried-eyed woman. Together they spent the long afternoon talking around the premises, planning for the care of the poultry, reading and talking together.

This was the beginning of a successful poultry business, carried on with the assistance of Uncle Sam

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Ereplanting Natural Flowers (Straw) in flexible three stems. Ideal for Flower Bowl or Vase, for Holiday Gifts, Parties, etc.
36 Flowers, assorted colors, for \$1.00
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Economy in Furnace Firing

Fayetteville, Ark.
AS WINTER approaches and the householder again faces the yearly problem of keeping his furnace properly supplied with fuel, L. C. Price, research associate professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Arkansas, has announced results of a study of combustion, and gives suggestions for improving firing methods.

While these rules are not new to operators of industrial boilers and power plants, Professor Price says that it is doubtful whether such matters are given much attention by householders, or even are known to some of them.

"All ordinary coals," says Professor Price, "and especially the softer grades, give off fumes and smoke when heated—that is, when first thrown into the furnace before the kindling temperature is reached. If these fumes are allowed to escape unburned, much of the heat value of the coal is lost, and the smoke is a nuisance to the householder himself and to his neighbors. Smoke prevention and fuel economy go hand in hand, as smoke contains matter which would otherwise be burned. The blacker the smoke, the worse would be the economy. Several conditions are necessary if a furnace is to give a fair return in heat for the coal supplied to it. It is assumed that the furnace is designed for the grade of coal fed to it, and only the care of the fire needs discussion.

Heating the Gases
"Large amounts of gas are given off when fresh coal is added to the fire," Professor Price continued. "Often the old fire is covered by the new coal and these gases escape without being burned. The remedy for this condition is to push the old fire to the back of the furnace and drop the fresh coal just inside the door—shot on top of the hot coals. Now the combustible gases and smoke will have to pass over the live coals on their way to the flue, and thus will be heated to the kindling temperature.

"Even then," Professor Price said, "they will not burn without a supply, so that the fire-door damper

must be open far enough to let in this air over the fire. If the firing is properly done and enough air is supplied over the fire, very little smoke will be given off.

The Fuel Bed

"Not much can be said about the regulation of draft because this is the means used for controlling the house temperature. There should, however, be some attempt to keep the thickness of the fuel bed in the proper relation to the amount of air passing through it. That is, in mild weather, when the drafts are shut off, the fire should be kept thin; in cold weather, with heavy draft, a thick fire is necessary. This advice may sound superfluous, but it is often true that a much thicker fire than is required is kept in mild weather. Thus, there is more coal on the fire than can be burned in the small amount of air supplied, and much unburned gas escapes up the chimney.

"The fuel bed must be leveled off after each firing to give as little chance as possible for the formation of holes in the fire. Such holes let in a large amount of air which is not used for combustion and serves merely to cool the furnace, so that less heat is available for the house. Large lumps of coal should be broken up, as they encourage the formation of holes in the fire.

"A better fire can be kept by firing small amounts of coal frequently than large quantities seldom. Of course, this condition often cannot be met, but should be whenever possible.

"It almost goes without saying that when the ashes are shaken out care should be taken that as few live coals as possible drop into the ashpit. Every live coal is a piece of coke and can be burned if it left

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on the grate. The ashpit should be kept clean.

"These items, which make for better economy in furnace operation, appear to be the most important. Especially so is the manner of firing fresh coal, and this matter becomes most vital when soft coal is burned."

Useful Hand Bag

IT is often necessary to carry papers and books that will not go into an ordinary purse. A useful and nice looking bag can be made in the following way.

Decide on the size and shape desired, then choose a piece of black velvet of the proportions required. If it is old, steam it on the wrong side and brush it on the right to freshen it. Double the velvet, cut the shape wanted, and stitch up the seams. Then cut a piece of strong black sateen the same shape and size as the velvet. Stitch to the parts that will form the sides, strips of velvet, dividing one strip into small pockets that will hold such articles as mirror, compact and comb. Snaps must be sewed on that will keep articles from falling out of the pockets. Fix two deep pockets on the other side for papers or larger things.

A metal handle and frame can be bought for the bag at almost any department store. Sew into place the top of the bag, which should just fit the frame, then put the lining inside of the velvet and catch the seams together in several places. Now sew the lining to the velvet around the top. This can be covered with a strip of narrow ribbon or braid. A tassel of silk or beads makes a nice finish for the bottom.

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Delightful with Cheese or Preserves
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VAL-KY-RO, the real English Crispbread is new to America. But just bite into a crunchy piece of Crispbread, enjoy that rich whole wheat flavor—different from any other—and you will serve it at every opportunity thereafter with salads or with butter, cheese or preserves. You'll like it!

THE HOME FORUM

Village Reminiscences

AT THE foot of a wooded hill against the flood. And when the flood was receding at length, and the roaring torrents turning into gliding streamlets, our elders were telling us the story of the Deluge. Yet the torments had swallowed our little peaceful fountain, blurring its limpid water, which joined in the muddy currents of the torrents. In a melancholy mood we were waiting for the clearing of the fountain. We were waiting in patience, and the limpidity of the water was at last coming on the surface. We boys loved and cherished the fountain as the companion of our boyhood which brightened our neighborhood.

Then the blushing violets were coming out in the meadows; and the daisies, white and yellow; and the roses, white and purple, in the gardens. And we were cutting them and bringing them over to the fountain. The fountain was hugging the flowers, wetting and refreshing them; and adorning itself with their colors, and scenting itself with their fragrance. Then the maidens of the village, who were coming over, every morning and evening, for fresh water. The maidens too loved this little fountain, and chatted around its arch while waiting for their turns; and when they got the fresh water in their earthen jars they decked their heads with the flowers, and parted. Oh, fair maidens of our old village! I now envisage you in front of the stone arch of the little fountain, chatting and adorning yourselves with the lovely flowers, which we boys culled in the meadows and left under the arch of the fountain, for we knew you would come for fresh water.

Then it was the day of the monastery and the green hill, and the whole village was moving to the woods surrounding the monastery. It was the day of celebration of a Christian festival—the Ascension; yet in the festivities were visible the clamours of the old pagan days. It was the day of the Christian monastery and the pagan wooded hill. In the old days the woods were sacred, where the people went in the spring to worship their natural gods. Many centuries after, the people loved and kept the picturesque of antiquity, to adorn their Christian creed. It was a quaint gathering in the village and in the singing woods. The church was blessing the Day with religious solemnity; the youth staging a horse race reminiscent of the times, the maidens and young women displaying their quaint colorful costumes. Thus the villagers were celebrating the Ascension and the advent of the spring at the same time with the pagan and the Christian.

Soon another delightful event was hailed by the youngsters of the neighborhood—the little fountain was coming back to us with its silvery waters. And the spring was with a vernal limpidity under the beams of the sun, filling the folks with joy and hope; as they were filled with sadness in late autumn, when the same fountain was receding with the diminishing waters of the season, drying up at length.

Sometimes spring torrents invaded the streets, and while the elders struggled hard against the rushing waters, we boys shouted in the streets with the water up to our knees, to arouse the whole village.

And when the shadows were lengthening in the fields and meadows, and the red globe of the sun beginning to roll down the mountain in the distance, villagers were moving over lanes and pathways toward the village which had been slumbering in an undisturbed repose the whole day. By now the twilight was already on the village; soon darkness coming down over the trees and houses. The monastery and the hill had not returned to their state of meditation and dreaming, enveloped in a mysterious darkness. The flowers had been drooping their heads in humility, meekly waiting for the dew at the dawn; the birds being retired to their nests in the trees, waiting for the gray light of the daybreak. We could see from the houseposts, where we slept, everything having assumed gigantic proportion in the dark—the monastery like a black unmovable mass squatted at the foot of the hill, and the trees on the hill silhouetting like giants against the sky. And when we went to bed at length, trying to close our eyes in vain, we imagined that night the giant of an old tale, which gathered in the woods on the slope of the hill, feasting under the trees, standing with the trees in a whirlwind, yet never daring to descend over the monastery and village, for, as the tale goes, a little old lantern always gleamed in the little chapel of the monastery.

The following morning we again were running to the fountain in our neighborhood to wash our hands and faces with its fresh and invigorating water, then to hasten to the high-sounding song of the big stork atop of the poplar. Soon after we were to give up our play because the wooden bell of the schoolhouse was calling us. Sometimes the stork was joining in the wooden bell with its powerful song from the top of the poplar, and while we ran toward the schoolhouse, we called to each other: "Come on, come on, the stork is calling us."

Thus our life was going on in our old village, when we were little boys, and when our horizon was bordered with the green hill and the woodland surrounding the village. N. D.

Duck's Ditty

All along the backwater,
Through the rushes tall,
Ducks are a-dabbling,
Up tails all!

Ducks' tails, drakes' tails,
Yellow feet a-quiver,
Yellow birds all out of sight
Busy in the river!

Slushy green undergrowth
Here the roach swim—
Here we keep our larder
Cool and full and dim!

Every one for what he likes!
We like to be
Heads down, tails up,
Dabbling free!

High in the blue above
Swifts whirl and call—
We are down a-dabbling,
Up tails all!

—KENNETH GRAHAM, in "Wind in the Willows."

Potted Hyacinths

Gifts to grow even lovelier, these I bring to you
Though sweeter now their flesh than hard or myrrh;
Utterly tender, the first faint opal blue
Buds, and brought to be your comforter.

See—sheathed-up hyacinths—their buds thrust through
Damp soil and mossy surface silvery wet,
With sheen of moisture on the fluted new
Tight petals roundly on their clusters set.

I brought them here through feather-moss of snow,
These nymphic shoots that will grow lovelier;
Take them, and my few words; and when I go
I shall recall young curve of buds that were.

But more; their promise wrought before your sight
Shall flush in flame so beauteous, so softly blown,
That while you gaze they wing the subtle flight
Of lovely breath to float upon your own.

MARTHA WEBSTER MERREHEW

Round the Corner

They had threatened to reconstruct the little highroad, the tortuous old way that threaded the three villages together like a piece of white cotton, worn and slack. People had written letters about it to the local paper, expressing discontent at its inadequate proportions; at the impossibility of two big cars passing at many a point; at the amount of time wasted in superfluous turns and twists. They proposed cutting off pieces of the adjoining fields here and there, and making a fine new straight road which would adequately accommodate the increasing traffic between the big towns.

The villagers had strong opinions of their own regarding the little road. They had tramped along it to school and back as children when it had seemed a wide and wonderful way. They had brought in their harvests each year by its means, decorating the hedges on either side with clover heads and poppies; they had wandered along its ups and downs with the summer stars; and had hurried home in the winter time when the light of the lantern threw shadows over the worn dips and hollows, exaggerating their size until the surface seemed as rough as the mountains on the moon.

The villagers talked about the rumors, but they were not much good at writing letters, and so, for a while, it seemed that the motorists and those who dealt in highways and byways would get their way. And then, quite suddenly, the whole question was dropped, and a by-pass was commenced—some miles distant on the other side of the railway line.

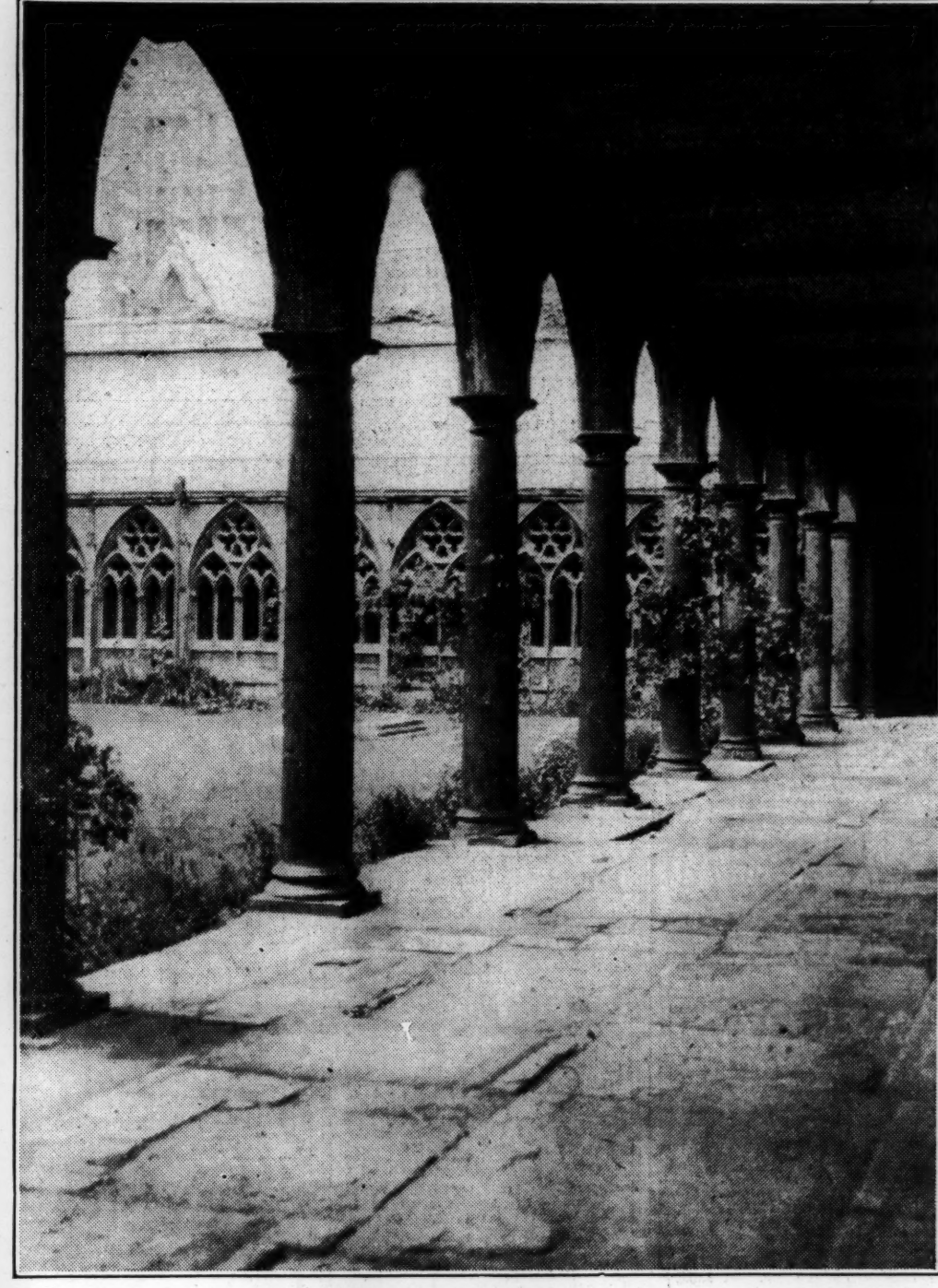
Milly Bliss came back from foreign parts and looked around her with deep content. She stood at the point where the road slopes down between the high walls of the Rectory garden on the one side, and the Grange garden on the other, running suddenly round a corner before reaching the bridge. She was on her way home from the station, and although Mr. Bliss would gladly have given her a lift in the luggage cart, had preferred to walk, had indeed made her mind to walk a week ago when still on the high seas. She had thought of this bit of road—this one particular little bit—so often and so hard, that it was singularly strange to see it at last with its full accompaniment of color; with a daisy pushing back the Japanese sunflowers from the wall top; with the scent of damp ivy roots and smoldering leaves, and the sting of burning wood.

She stood there and looked at the corner, and thought of the house she had left so far back in the experiences of the past months. And then, hummed to her by the wind, she heard a little old man, who she had seen but seldom, she had seated herself on the flat stump of an old tree with her back to the wall.

Corners, she said to herself, the whole difference lay in the fact that there had been no corners—no corners, hidden away to wonder about. And because she had been born with them, and brought up with them, she had not realized how necessary they are. Miles and miles of flat country, stretching behind and before and on both sides, with never a bend or curve, never even a wrinkle. She recalled the day on which the full significance of corners had been brought home to her, when she had arranged to go a long day's journey to some far-away place. She had stood at the front door in that wonderful atmosphere, looking across the immense distance, and there, lying before her, as clear as if she were seeing it through binoculars, was the place to which she was going. She had actually seen it before leaving the porch. And it was then, at the moment of setting forth, that she had twisted round for her own village, and closing her eyes, had walked in thought down the little road where it stumbled round the corner between the high walls.

The others had not understood; they rejoiced in the freedom of unhampered distances and great skies; they had laughed at her when she packed her things, telling her that she would soon be back again. Something was coming up the road, sniffing and grunting happily as it approached. Milly Bliss waited in anticipation, pretending she did not know a grunt from a motor horn. Pretending she was excited.

A black pig snouted round the corner and rolled its small eyes at her as it waddled by. A black pig, a black Devonshire pig. Why, a thousand pounds out there would not have bought a black pig coming round a corner!



Photograph by Charles Green

The Cloisters, Lincoln.

La Providence aimante de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

TOUS les chrétiens admettent généralement que Jésus-Christ n'a pas seulement été le plus grand ami et bienfaiteur de la race humaine, en révélant que Dieu, l'Amour divin, est le Père de l'homme, mais qu'il a aussi été le plus grand enseignant que le monde ait jamais connu. Au lieu de tenter la tâche impossible de reconstruire l'irréconciliable, il a permis à l'homme de s'engager et de tendre à élever les pensées de ceux qui étaient disposés à écouter, à saisir quelques lueurs et quelque compréhension de la proximité et de la tendresse de son Père céleste, une perception et un amour qui leur permettaient de jouir dans quelque mesure de cette bénédiction de l'union spirituelle avec Dieu qu'il possédait sans mesure.

L'œuvre de vie et l'enseignement de Christ-Jésus étaient aussi constructifs qu'ils étaient tendrement compassants. Il est venu, ainsi qu'il le déclara lui-même, pour sauver la vie des hommes, non pour la détruire. Son but et son mobile étaient pureté et divinité, son système simple et direct. Le merveilleux et parfait savoir-faire qui se manifestait dans les efforts que faisait Jésus à l'effet d'élever les pensées de ses disciples au-dessus de leur sens humain de la vie et de l'affection, devrait reconforter, adoucir et fortifier tout cœur soupirant après l'Amour qui ne change jamais et dont la loi opère toujours. Le Maître tâcha d'élever la pensée de façon à ce qu'elle voie Dieu, qu'elle détournât les regards humains du point de vue matériel, craintif et égoïste de l'existence vers le spirituel, l'éternel et le divin. Il présentait à cœur las, blessé et solitaire un sens et grand de la proximité et de la tendresse de la toute-présence divine, qu'il le délassait, le guérissait, le consolait et le satisfaisait. Et ce qu'il y avait de plus simple, de plus bienveillant, de plus beau et de plus agréable autour de lui, comme l'herbe, les lis, les passereaux, les petits enfants et leurs parents humains, lui servait de leçons de choses.

Il trouva les hommes et les femmes d'alors à peu près tels que la Science Chrétienne les trouve aujourd'hui, poursuivant vigoureusement, mais vainement, le phantôme de bonheur qu'il s'appelle le plaisir, ou de bonheur avec humeur et complaisance dans une croyance concernant Dieu qui fait souvent violence et injustice, même à la conception humaine que l'on a de la sagesse, du pouvoir et de l'amour ainsi qu'à l'exemple que l'on peut en donner. Aujourd'hui comme autrefois, le Christ, la Vérité, vient aux mécontents, aux malheureux et aux déprimés, à ceux qui aspirent au bonheur et à la joie. Il les détourne de leur poursuite du bonheur et de la satisfaction des choses matérielles vers celle des choses spirituelles, et s'écrit: "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai." ce qui veut dire: je vous donnerai le repos, la paix et la satisfaction de connaître Dieu tel qu'il est, de voir l'homme en tant que reflet de Dieu, et d'aimer uniquement ce qui est réel.

En parlant des "oiseaux du ciel", le Maître dit que "votre Père céleste les nourrit!" Et il demande: "Ne valez-vous pas beaucoup plus

God's Loving Providence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS generally conceded by all Christians that Christ Jesus was not only the greatest friend and benefactor of the human race in revealing God, divine Love, as the Father of man, but that he was also the greatest Teacher the world has ever known. Instead of attempting the impossible task of reconciling the irreconcilable, he patiently, wisely, and tenderly persisted in lifting the thoughts of those who were willing to listen, to catch some glimpse and appreciation of his heavenly Father's nearness and tenderness, a perception and love which would enable them to enjoy in some measure that blessedness of spiritual at-one-ment with God which he enjoyed without measure.

The life-work and teaching of Christ Jesus were as constructive as they were tenderly compassionate. He came, as he himself declared, to save men's lives, not to destroy them. His aim and motive were single and direct; his method, simple and direct. The marvelous and consummate skill manifested in Jesus' compassionate endeavor to lift his disciples' thoughts beyond their human sense of life and affection, should comfort, soften, and strengthen every heart craving for the Love which never changes, and whose law is forever operative. The Master endeavored to uplift thought to see God, to turn the human gaze from the material, fearful, and selfish standpoint of existence to the spiritual, eternal, and divine. To the tired, wounded, and lonely heart he presented such a sense of the nearness and tenderness of the divine ever-presence as to refresh, heal, comfort, and satisfy it. And he used the simplest, kindest, most beautiful and appealing things around him for his object lessons—the grass, the lilies, the sparrows, the little children and their human parents.

He found men and women then very much the same as Christian Science finds them today, pursuing vigorously, but vainly, the phantom of happiness calling itself pleasure, or resting sullenly and self-complacently in a belief about God that often does violence or injustice to even one's human appreciation and exemplification of wisdom, power, and

love. Today, as of yore, Christ, Truth, comes to the dissatisfied, the unhappy and depressed, to those yearning for quest for happiness and satisfaction from the material to the spiritual, and cries, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—rest, peace, and satisfaction in knowing God aright, in seeing man as God's reflection, and loving only that which is real.

Speaking of "the fowls of the air" the Master said that "your heavenly Father feedeth them." And he asked, "Are ye not much better than they?" He also said, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin." They do not become fearful or worried. They abide where they are, and unfold in the glorious sunshine and the gentle dews of the night.

Are we not planted in God's great love? And is not the sunshine of His presence, the grace of His gentleness, always around us to meet our every need, causing us easily and naturally to unfold in the understanding of the beauty and purity of His ever present intelligence and love? If God so clothes, feeds, and beautifies the lily, how much more will He clothe, feed, and beautify us, as His children, and cause us to unfold in the fragrance of healing and gratitude!

Parents love their little ones. Would they not endow them with everything that is beautiful, healthy, good, and pure? In their love for their children, would they not, had they the wisdom and power, equip them with defenses invulnerable, and give them inclinations, desires, and love for good and good only? Jesus asked, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?"

Christian Science is the compassionate appeal of divine Love to the tired, hungry, and lonely heart of humanity. It is the answer to every right desire for perfection and happiness. It turns the gaze of men to see clearly the divine realities, and shows how to attain them. On page 6 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "God is Love." More than this we cannot ask, higher we cannot look, farther we cannot go. And again, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307), she makes the following beautiful, inclusive statement: "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask; more we do not want; more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

On the Saguenay

The days begin in white mists. Later, the sun, like a happy old gardener uncovering his precious blooms after a night of heavy frost, beamingly rolls back the fleecy blanket. Then the air is as clear as crystal, seeming to bring distant scenes nearer in a liquid brightness. The stillness is perfect, broken only by the raucous call of scouting crows signalling their flocks to food, or the chatter of groups of French children on their way to school.

The cool freshness of the morning changes to warm midday. Not only the trees and grass reflect happiness and contentment under the benign influence of the mellow sunshine, but anticipating snowdrifts and severe winter weather in due course, the squirrels, chipmunks, groundhogs, partridges, jays and all the little natives of the woods and hills seem to join in a thanksgiving jubilee for these days of grace.

The farms for the most part have narrow frontage on the roadways but gain acreage by running back from the road to a great depth. This arrangement brings the farm homes near together, effecting the appearance of a suburban street. The fence posts in front are usually crowned with upturned milk pails of various sizes and colors, where they are left to sunning themselves, like the occupants, silver foxes with white-tipped tails, for silver fox farming is carried on to a considerable extent in these parts.

One wonders on seeing these rocky ranges how a city could exist on their products. Yet it is managed, and by unusually large families too, who are apparently quite contented. The habitation farmer is of a simple, happy nature, living for today, caring little or nothing for tomorrow. He works in groups, never hurries, and sings while he works. When summer has gone, if he has managed to store up his vegetables, harvest his small crop of grain, and stack a few tons of cordwood, he looks forward to winter with satisfaction and peace.

Driving along the narrow, winding roads which were never meant for motor traffic, in the later afternoon when the sun lingers for a final assurance that all is well before saying good night, the traveler's sense of beauty is quickened to intense pleasure by the ever-changing panorama of the Saguenay, each summit mounted hilltop. For Quebec has nothing if not hills and mountains, among which innumerable rivers and waterfalls make their way to the Saguenay, thence to the St. Lawrence. Every turn in the road brings its own particular setting and arrangement of colors; sometimes a high, steep projection of purple and rust-colored rock, the top and sides of which will be covered with the tawny dried shrubs of the blueberry, so dear to the heart of the habitant; sometimes a softly wooded hill glowing with gentle hues; a shadowy valley not yet tilled or a miniature mountain in all the glorious green, gold and red of the birches, maples and poplars, the brilliance of which is emphasized by the contrast of the faithful evergreens. One can scarcely credit such vivid beauty and although the winters are cold and long, one feels that the native is forever compensated by just one October!

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Restoring Lincoln's Cabinet Room a Project Dear to the Hoovers

Storerooms and Every Other Nook and Crevice of the
Official Mansion Are Carefully Searched
for Original Furniture

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

TO THE President and Mrs. Hoover the White House is more than just an official residence. They envisage the simple but artistically exquisite mansion as a shrine, hallowed by memories of the Nation's heroes. Themselves, unostentatious and homey people with their roots deep in pioneer origins, they wish to endow the "President's House," as oddly enough the silver dining utensils used in the White House are engraved, with a full measure of the flavor and feeling of the United States. In a sense this ideal has become a hobby of both the President and Mrs. Hoover.

In a quiet way they have gone about inquiring into the lore and traditions of the historic house, to interview old servants, peruse diaries and memoirs and expenditure accounts and ransack storerooms and bins in the hope of bringing to light a bit of original furniture, a clue to the appearance of a room or the identity of some article.

Already this work of love has borne fruit. The President and Mrs. Hoover, both profound admirers of Abraham Lincoln, have restored in a good measure the martyred President's Cabinet room and discovered what they have every reason to believe are two pieces of furniture that occupied the chamber during the time of his residence.

On the second floor of the White House in the wing occupied by the state reception room the President found a chamber that had been used as a guest room. It was converted to this purpose by President Roosevelt, who was famous for the number and variety of his house guests. Inquiry by the President disclosed that this room was President Lincoln's Cabinet Room, and the chamber in which the Emancipation Proclamation was signed.

The President and Mrs. Hoover obtained a print of F. B. Carpenter's painting of the signing of this great document. They also learned that the artist had a reputation for great accuracy and detail in his work, and that the painting of the historic episode was done with the greatest attention to exact portraiture.

A Chair Is Found
The President then called in the aid of White House servants and asked them to go through the storerooms of the building in a search for furniture, such as was shown in the painting. The effort produced a chair, which is exactly like the empty chair that is to be seen in the foreground of the picture.

This chair, now in the room, as is a massive flat-topped desk which the President after much inquiry has definitely ascertained came to the White House in 1857. From this fact the President deduces that the beautiful desk of rich carved mahogany was in the White House while President Lincoln resided there.

President Hoover has no conclusive proof that either article was used by Lincoln. He is certain that the desk was in the White House while the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. Whether it was used by him in his office or in the Cabinet chamber, the President does not know. He is fairly certain that it was used by Presidents after Lincoln.

As to the chair, there is no other like it in the White House. The oldest servant in the mansion cannot remember one. It was found

deeply buried in a White House storeroom, and it is exactly like the chair shown by the artist in the well-known picture. The chair has every evidence of being an original, but the President and Mrs. Hoover do not assert that it is such. They take, however, the deepest satisfaction in their find and show great joy and pride in calling their guests' attention to the treasure. A copy of Carpenter's picture is over the marble mantelpiece, in the room that bears a small plate recounting the fact that in this chamber the Proclamation was signed. Directly under the print stands the chair, comfortable and still serviceable.

Restoring Original Objects
The President and Mrs. Hoover's great love for Lincoln and their desire to restore to the White House all original "Lincolnia" that was in use there while he lived there is evinced in many ways. A large full-length portrait of the great President has been given by them the honor position in the state dining room, and they are constantly searching for more of his residence in the mansion in the hope that information will be brought to light that will enable them to add other original treasures.

The Emancipation room is now being used by the President as an informal gathering chamber for men guests. In addition to the Lincoln desk and chair there is a mirror that was taken from the White House by a British officer at the time of the capture of the city of Washington and later restored by his family, an original painting of Benjamin Franklin, and several other antiques. About the walls are bookcases and on several tables magazines and other books.

In their desire to bring the full American flavor to the White House the President and Mrs. Hoover are devoting much thought and effort to procure original American furniture. One great obstacle to such a plan has been the lack of knowledge of such articles which might give them to the Nation's executive residence. The President's desire to do so is as there is no assurance that they will remain there.

Protecting Gifts of Antiques
Past White House mistresses have exercised full freedom in modifying furnishings, and, of course, others in the future will do likewise. In order, therefore, to overcome this obstacle, the President and Mrs. Hoover, particularly the latter, have conceived the ingenious idea of having gifts of original antique furniture given not to the White House but to the National Museum.

The museum then would merely loan their use to the White House. Should an incumbent desire to change the furnishings the antiques would then revert back to the museum, which would preserve and take care of them. On this basis, the President and Mrs. Hoover are hopeful that many rare and beautiful articles that would be so in keeping with the early American atmosphere of the White House building will be presented to the President's residence.

Funds for the purchase of such treasures are not available, and the President, taking the lead in an economy policy, does not intend asking Congress for sums. He and Mrs. Hoover are hopeful, however, that a day will come when the White House will be fitted and beautiful original American furnishings.

AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE President of the United States is to make a private car for his immediate disposal. The car Maryland, owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is intended for the use of the President whenever he desires to use it.

Heretofore, Presidents have used private Pullman cars, these being of the compartment-observation type. Frequent calls were made upon the Baltimore & Ohio, however, for private cars, not only for the President but for other individuals, and the business cars owned by the railroad for the use of its principal officials were not wholly adapted to the need. Hence, it ordered a car from the Pullman Company having four sleeping rooms, instead of two or three as in its regular business cars, two of them being connected by an intervening bath and dressing-room.

The car was used by Ramsay MacDonald from Washington to New York, and again by the President and Mrs. Hoover and their guests to and from Philadelphia, to the World Series baseball game. Mr. Hoover again used the car in going out over the Baltimore & Ohio to Detroit, thence to Cincinnati and Louisville and back to Washington in connection with his visit to Henry Ford and his waterways trip.

Southern Schedules
The regular winter trains, with faster schedules and improved service, have been lined up by the Atlantic Coast Line for the coming Florida season. From eastern cities, a unique form of time-table has been devised, primarily for the use of agents.

This is in a book form, opening at the top, with 12 pages, each one longer than the one above it and each of a different color. The top page contains a calendar. The elongated second page has the name of the Coast Line Florida Mail displayed at the bottom, and opening to that page the full schedule and equipment of that train is shown. On down the list through the Florida Special, the newly named Magnolia Limited, the Havana Special, Miami, Gulf Coast Limited, and the Boston train—the Everglades Limited—each train's name is shown at the bottom of a page so that one may open the book to that particular page and find schedule and equipment concisely presented.

Faster Times
A race between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads

appears to be developing in the New York-Washington service. When the former's new "Colonial" train on a 4½-hour time, the Pennsylvania likewise cut the time of its Congressional Limited to this schedule, and subsequently scheduled the northbound Congressional on a four-hour 25-minute time. Now the Columbian, northbound, has been cut to four hours and 28 minutes, while other trains on both railroads have been expedited several minutes. This 22½-mile journey now has some of the fastest trains in the United States on one line or the other between New York and Washington.

Newspapers on Trains
With the additional service east from Seattle, the following Northern Pacific Railway trains from that point now carry copies of The Christian Science Monitor in their observation cars: The North Coast Limited, the Columbian, the Pacific Coast Comet, to Chicago; the Atlantic Express (parlor car to Spokane), to St. Paul, and No. 338, an evening train to Yakima. Train No. 408, the morning train to Portland, likewise carries copies of this newspaper, as do the westbound trains from Chicago, while papers are placed on eastbound trains as they pass through Billings, or St. Paul, in certain instances.

Rail-Air Line
In addition to the Missouri Pacific's extensive venture into motor transport, it operates a combination rail and air line, in conjunction with the Mexican Aviation Company, the planes connecting with the Missouri Pacific train at Brownsville, Tex., for a flight of a few hours to Tampico and Mexico City, leaving the former point at 8:30 a. m.

Of Interest to Travelers
The Chicago Limited, of the Lackawanna Railroad, leaving New York at 2 p. m. arrives in Chicago at noon the next day, in conjunction with the Michigan Central's Wolverine. The Whitehall Limited now leaves New York at 9:30 p. m. for Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago.

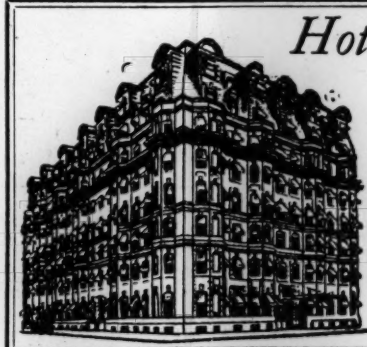
COMMISSION TO AID BELGIAN INDUSTRY
SERIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The commission appointed to inquire into the question of bringing into accord the interests of Belgian industry and the security



HOTELS AND RESORTS



Greater Boston



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BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

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Two persons (double bed) \$4.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager.



The VENDOME

A HOTEL that is unlike any other—a gracious host for three generations—a richly comfortable today as yesterday, with modern conveniences added to old luxuries.
Near important points and only a few minutes distant from Christian Science church.
"Service with a Smile"
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
New York Representative:
Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.
BOSTON

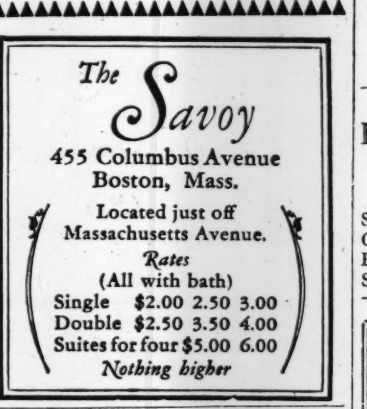
The Charlesgate

Corner Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Within easy walking distance of the Christian Science church.
Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers



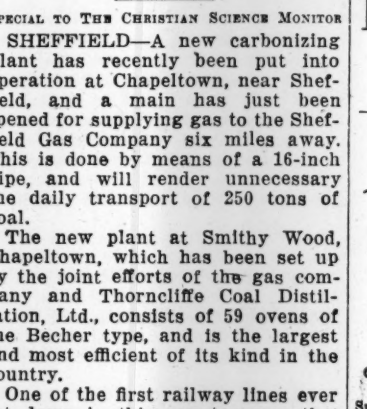
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390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel for permanent or transient guests.
Furnished apartments from one to four rooms, bath and reception hall, for a long or short period.
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Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates.
Within easy walking distance of Christian Science church.
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480



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Located just off Massachusetts Avenue.
Rates (All with bath)
Single \$2.00 2.50 3.00
Double \$2.50 3.50 4.00
Suites for four \$5.00 6.00
Nothing higher



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Select American Plan Dining Room
Attractive rooms and suites available for a long or short period.
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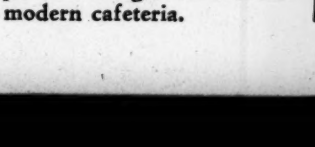
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The best of the kind, connected.
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Splendid location overlooking Fenway. One block from Commonwealth Ave. Easy walking distance to Christian Science church.

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One of Brookline's finest residential hotels
1, 2, and 3-ROOM SUITES
Furnished and Unfurnished
A. LeRoy Rice—Ownership Management

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Transient Rates, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00
Special Permanent Rates

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Telephone in every room

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250 Rooms 200 with baths.
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Rooms with bath, \$3.00
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Fireproof Construction.
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JAMES T. BROWN, Prop.

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525 Rooms with Bath . . .
Modern fireproof garage . . .
Superior dining rooms . . .
A modern cafeteria.

Atlantic City



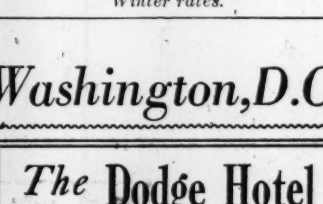
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ATLANTIC CITY
EUROPEAN PLAN
685 ROOMS
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL



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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement
HOTEL JEFFERSON
ATLANTIC CITY'S
NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
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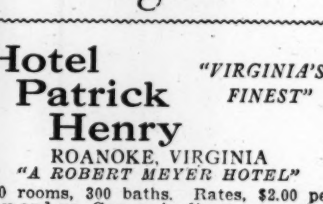
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250 Rooms—Renowned for Real Hospitality and Good Food
TWO CONCERTS DAILY
Tune in with us through WPG
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A new name for the Grace Dodge Hotel—but no change in ownership, policies and management—or the hospitality that awaits you.
A Hotel for Every Member of the Family



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Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food, beds, and restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, \$3.

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NEAR ALL POINTS OF INTEREST
Ample Parking Space

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Headquarters for New England Tourists
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Rates, Single \$2 to \$4; Double \$3 to \$7
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A. R. MOODY, Resident Manager

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CONCORD, New Hampshire
Home of
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

Hotel Eagle

75 miles from Boston
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ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
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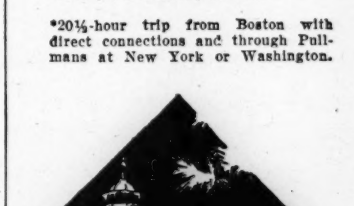
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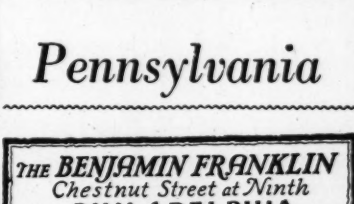
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Where guests are assured hospitalities worthy of Philadelphia's notable traditions. 1200 Rooms, each with bath. Garage facilities.
Horse Leland Wiggins, Manager
Rates Commence at \$4



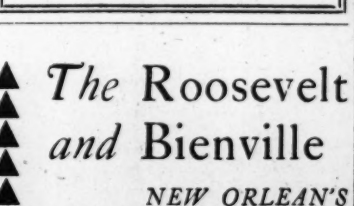
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Across from a Christian Science church

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Single rooms with bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00 a day. Double rooms with bath, \$4.50 to \$7.00 a day.

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Comfort
Good Meals
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Fireproof. Every Room with Bath. Central Location.
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100 Ocean View Rooms and Housekeeping Apartments
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Four Miles South of Carmel-by-the-Sea California

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REASONABLE RATES
Free Class A Garage for All Patrons
One block from Christian Science church

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For Refined Families
Friendly, restful, mild, warm climate. Open all year. Golf, riding, surf swimming, tennis and putting green.
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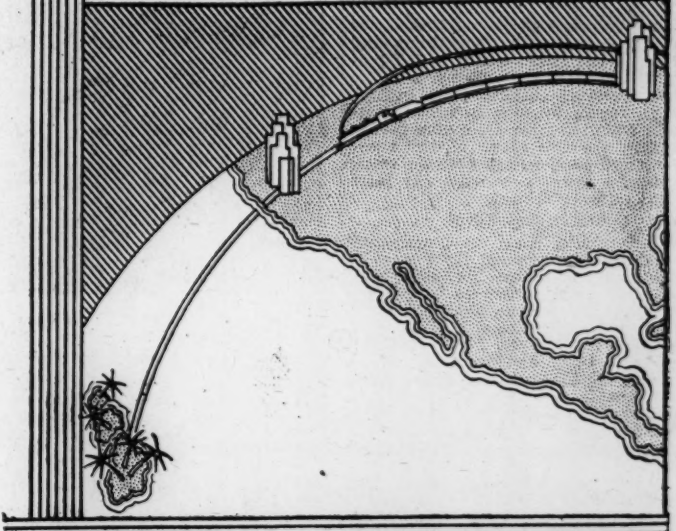
Travel

A SPECIAL

BOAT TRAIN

for the January 25 sailing of the

MALOLO
TO HAWAII



A DE LUXE train... straight across the continent without change... to connect at San Francisco with the luxurious Matson liner Malolo... the only ship that makes Hawaii in four days!

Only the great Malolo has ever offered such service to its patrons!

The Malolo Boat Train (in every detail the finest that American transportation has developed) will leave New York January 21 and Chicago January 22 on the fast schedules of the Broadway Limited, the 20th Century Limited and Overland Limited. Malolo passengers may board the Malolo Boat Train at any regular stop made by these trains.

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MATSON LINE
25 STEAMERS... FASTEST SERVICE
HAWAII SOUTH SEAS AUSTRALIA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA
SPRING TOUR INTO WONDERLANDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN
Sailing Feb. 26th, 1930

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SIXTH SEASON
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Escorted Tours

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INCLUSIVE RATE \$225.

By the S. S. VAUBAN Nov. 22, returning by New York Dec. 11 on S. S. VANDYCK. And by the S. S. VANDYCK Dec. 31 returning to New York Jan. 8 on S. S. VOLTARE. For full information write LAMPART & HOLT LINE
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CALLE SAN MARTIN
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Travel by a Famous Service TO ENGLAND—FRANCE HOLLAND—GERMANY AND ALL PARTS OF EUROPE Via Plymouth, Boulogne, S. Mer, Rotterdam, VOLendam

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*Standard (New) Nov. 20—12:05 A.M.
New Amsterdam Nov. 30—11:00 A.M.
*Embarkation: Evening previous after 8 P.M.

1930 LUXURY CRUISES
West Indies Jan. 23, Feb. 11, Feb. 15, Mar. 8
Mediterranean Feb. 15, Mar. 8
Apply for illustrated folder to 30 State Street, Boston, or Local Agents

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ITALY—FRANCE—SPAIN
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BY THE LUXURIOUS "QUEENS OF THE SEAS"

Sailing from New York
VULCANIA Nov. 2 Dec. 7 Mar. 8
SATURNIA Nov. 20 Jan. 9 Dec. 15
PRESIDENTE WILSON Dec. 7

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SATURNIA Nov. 20
PRESIDENTE WILSON Dec. 8

VULCANIA CRUISES
WEST INDIES
AND SOUTH AMERICA
JANUARY 23rd FEBRUARY 1st

LLOYD TRIESTINE SERVICE
EGYPT—NEAR EAST—HOLLAND—FRANCE
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CRUISE Jan. 29, \$600 to \$1750

New S.S. "Transylvania", 66 days, Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc.

EUROPE CRUISE June 28
EUROPE "LANCASTRIA"
CUNARD LINE, 52 days, \$600 to \$1250
Madeira, Morocco, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Edinburgh, Holland, Belgium, Paris, London, Rhine, Oberammergau, Passion Play.

Hotels, drives, fees, etc. included
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West Indies Jan. 23, Feb. 11, Feb. 15, Mar. 8
Mediterranean Feb. 15, Mar. 8
Apply for illustrated folder to 30 State Street, Boston, or Local Agents

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

Carnegie Bulletin
No. 24 on the Way

A. C. Russell (3)—131 for Essex vs. Warwickshire at Coventry; 111 not out for Essex vs. Middlesex at Leyton; 102 for Essex vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

N. F. Armstrong (3)—128 for Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire at Chesterfield; 106 for Leicestershire vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

shire at Leicester; 125—125 for South Africa vs. Scotland at Perth; 121 for South Africa vs. England at The Oval; 122 for South Africa vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

James Langridge (3)—110 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol; 109 for Sussex vs. Glamorganshire at Swansea; 101 not out for Sussex vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton; 100 for W. V. Fox (2)—198 for Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham; 100 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton.

Alec Shipman (2)—133 for Leicestershire at Leicester; 132 for Gloucestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Northampton.

133 for Leicestershire vs. Middlesex at Leicester.

134 for Middlesex (2)—159 not out for South Africa vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 168 for South Africa vs. Yorkshire at Sharncliffe.

Harry Makepeace (2)—163 not out for Lancashire vs. Warwickshire at Nelson; 163 for Lancashire vs. Sussex at Eastbourne.

N. M. Ford (2)—151 for Oxford University vs. Nottinghamshire at Oxford; 118 for Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at Oxford.

J. T. Morgan (2)—149 for Cambridge University vs. Oxford University at Lord's; 103 not out for Glamorganshire vs. South Africa at Swansea.

104 for Hampshire vs. Hampshire vs. Worcestershire at Bournemouth; 137 for Hampshire vs. Essex at Portsmouth; 110 for Hampshire vs. Gloucestershire vs. Yorkshire at Birmingham; 109 for Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol.

P. W. Dawson (2)—140 for Leicestershire vs. Surrey at The Oval; 103 for

M. Nichol (2)—137 for Worcestershire vs. Hampshire at Bournemouth; 132 for Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire at Dudley.

A. H. Bakewell (2)—137 for Northamptonshire vs. Kent at Northampton; 139 for Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire at Northampton.

A. J. Croom (2)—131 not out for Warwickshire vs. Northamptonshire at Birmingham; 109 for Warwickshire vs. South Africa at Birmingham.

W. E. Astill (3)—129 for Warwickshire for Cambridge University vs. Glamorgan at Cambridge; 109 for Cambridge University vs. Warwickshire at Cambridge.

Nigel Haig (2)—130 for Middlesex vs. Worcestershire at Lord's; 100 not out for Middlesex vs. Somersetshire at Bath.

H. G. Owen-Smith (2)—129 for South Africa vs. England at Leeds; 128 for South Africa vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

W. E. Astill (3)—129 for Oxfordshire vs. Worcestershire at Oxford; 121 for Leicestershire vs. Middlesex at Leicester.

A. Mitchell (2)—126 for Yorkshire vs. Somerset at Bath; 125 for Yorkshire vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

C. J. Cupp (2)—125 for Northamptonshire vs. Sussex at Peterborough; 104 for Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire at Northampton.

R. Catterall (2)—124 for South Africa vs. Surrey at The Oval; 117 for South Africa vs. Wales at Colwyn Bay.

R. C. Emerson (2)—120 for South

Africa vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 102 for South Africa vs. Worcester at Worcester.

*A. T. Barber (2)—119 for Oxford University vs. Nottingham University at Nottingham; 100 for Yorkshire vs. An England eleven at Sheffield.

*G. O. Allen (2)—116 for Surrey vs. Essex at The Oval; 100 for The Rest of England vs. England at Lord's.

*A. T. Barber (2)—100 for Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire at Hull; 108 for Yorkshire vs. South Africa at A. T. Barber (2)—100 for Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Gloucester; 112 for Gloucestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Gloucester; 100 for Gloucestershire vs. Warwickshire at Warwick; 109 for Gloucestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Birmingham.

*Thomas Cook (2)—100 for Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Lord's; 100 for Surrey at Hastings.

*A. Young (2)—104 for Somersetshire vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol; 100 for Somersetshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

*Crawley—204 for Oxford University vs. Northamptonshire at Wellingborough.

*J. C. White—132 for Somersetshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Taunton.

*A. T. Barber (2)—100 for Essex vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 100 for Essex vs. Essex vs. Derbyshire at Derby.

*G. O. Allen 151 for Middlesex vs. Surrey at The Oval.

*A. T. Barber (2)—148 for Free Foresters vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.

PAUL STAGG 32, quarterback at Chicago, has had a chance to do what his father did 40 years ago—win a Princeton, Prof. A. A. Stagg, then played football for Yale in 1883, was the great Princeton star. Ames, every time he came around his end, Stagg had seen him do it. He was 40 years old, but he noticed that Ames always reversed his position when he came around his end, and he was ready for the Ames dash. The following year Ames never once tried to skirt Stagg, and he was never able to get around him from three times to prevent touchdowns, running behind his own line to come back into the Princeton star. In those days Stagg, who was called "The Boy Wonder," was an all-American team, weighed only 149 pounds, and that is what son Paul Stagg is. The boy, however, is taller than his father.

Ohio State will have an offensive and a defensive captain, and they will be Pittsburg. When the Buckeyes have a back, Allan M. Holman '30, quarterback, will be the captain, while Wesley C. Feeler '31, end, will be captain when Pittsburg has the ball.

When Dartmouth meets Yale tomorrow it will have three players who grew up in Connecticut. Capt. Ellsworth Armstrong '31, center, is a Yale man, but Brumberg '31, guard, makes his home in New Britain, Conn.

C. A. Christy—134 for Kent vs. Sussex at Nottingham.
 *C. H. Knott—140 not out for Kent vs. Sussex at Haring.
 *J. H. Hurningham—133 for Derbyshire vs. Somersetshire at Burton-on-Trent.
 *Lord's—134 for Wales vs. Sussex at H. H. Gilligan.
 *A. H. H. Gilligan—143 for Sussex vs. Kent at H. H. Gilligan.
 *M. S. Nichols—133 for Essex vs. Hampshire at Leyton.
 *J. H. Hurningham—133 not out for South Glamshire vs. Hampshire at Southampton.
 *J. R. Barnes—133 for M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.
 *C. H. Condon—128 for Royal Navy's Army at Lord's.
 *J. R. Barnes—133 for The Army vs. Royal Navy at Lord's.
 *Lord Tennyson—425 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Glamorganshire at Southampton.
 *L. B. Ryan—134 for Kent vs. Derbyshire at Taunton.
 *E. F. Longrige—124 for Somersetshire vs. Warwickshire at Taunton.
 *N. S. Williams—121 for Warwickshire vs. Surrey at Birmingham.
 *J. Bowden—120 for Derbyshire vs. Essex at Taunton.
 *M. D. Lyon—119 for Somersetshire vs. Surrey at The Oval.
 *J. H. Hurningham—119 for Free Foresters vs. Oxford University at Oxford.
 *L. Wright—116 not out for Worcester vs. Gloucestershire at Worcester.
 *A. D. Matthews—116 for Northamptonshire vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.
 *J. H. Hurningham—112 for Gloucestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Swansea.
 *B. Lilley—115 for Nottinghamshire vs. Gloucestershire at Southampton.
 *R. J. Gregory—114 not out for Surrey at Middlesex at Lord's.
 *J. H. Hurningham—113 for Kent vs. Derbyshire at Taunton.

at Dover.
 James Thinn—113 for Northampton.
 Hampshire Survey at Kettering.
 *C. C. Newman—112 for Middlesex vs.
 Gloucestershire at Lords.
 *J. H. Parks—110 for Sussex vs.
 Gloucestershire at Brighton.
 *J. B. Squire—109 for Surrey vs.
 Northamptonshire at The Oval.
 *E. Wilson—110 for Surrey vs. Kent
 at Blackheath.
 *T. M. Halliday—108 not out for Lan-
 shire vs. Surrey at Manchester.
 *D. P. B. Morkel—109 for South Afri-
 cans vs. Yorkshire at Hull.
 *J. B. Higgins—109 for Worcestershire
 a. Lancashire at Worcester.
 *S. A. Black—108 for Cambridge Uni-
 versity vs. Sussex at Cambridge.
 *R. A. Ingle—108 for Somersetshire vs.
 Cambridge University at Bath.
 *F. S. Lee—107 for Somersetshire vs.
 Hampshire at Taunton.
 *J. M. Garland-Wells—106 not out for
 Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at
 Oxford.
 *Arthur Hopwood—106 not out for Lan-
 shire vs. Middlesex at Lords.
 *P. J. Brett—106 for Oxford University
 a. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at
 Asbourne.
 *A. H. Dyson—106 for Glamorganshire
 a. Gloucestershire at Swansea.
 *Nawab of Pataudi—106 for Oxford
 University vs. Cambridge University at
 Lords.
 *R. W. V. Robins—106 for Middlesex
 vs. Somersetshire at Taunton.
 J. C. Bradshaw—105 not out for Leices-
 tershire vs. Surrey at The Oval.
 *J. C. Bradshaw—105 not out for Leices-
 tershire vs. Surrey at The Oval.
 *C. C. vs.

H. Riley—101 for Leicestershire vs.
 Hampshire at Southampton.
 Maurice Tate—100 not out for England
 vs. South Africans at Lords.
 *C. P. Johnston—100 not out for Kent
 vs. M. C. C. at Folkestone.
 *A. G. Dockratt—100 for Free Foresters
 vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge.
 *Amateur.

LAST TWO DAYS
 OCT. 30-31 NOV. 1-2



**BOSTON
 HORSE SHOW**
 Afternoon and Evening
 Reserved Seats \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00

xford University at Lord's.
*F. E. Greenwood—104 not out for
Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire at Hull.
C. N. Woolley—102 not out for North-
amptonshire vs. Essex at Northampton.
George Geary—102 for Leicestershire
vs. Lancashire at Liverpool.
*J. C. Clay—101 not out for Glamor-

xford University at Lord's.
*F. E. Greenwood—104 not out for
Yorkshire vs. Glamorganshire at Hull.
C. N. Woolley—102 not out for North-
amptonshire vs. Essex at Northampton.
George Geary—102 for Leicestershire
vs. Lancashire at Liverpool.
*J. C. Clay—101 not out for Glamor-

WALL STREET HAS RESPIRE AFTER ORDEAL

Cease Trading for Two Days to Catch Up—Confidence in Values Returns

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was closed today while brokers strove to catch up with the greatest volume of business ever transacted in four days in the history of Wall Street.

The stock exchange and the curb market ended their week's trading after a three-hour session in which a flood of buying, stimulated by constructive financial news, recouped much of the loss in values suffered in the record-breaking collapse of Monday and Tuesday.

Prices on the stock exchange showed gains ranging from 1/8 to 1/2 point for the day, and the maximum gain on the curb was 1/2.

Buying orders flooded the market, and the price of many securities advanced. High grade investment stocks resulting from the deflation during the first part of the week.

Confidence which had reasserted itself Wednesday was further fortified by announcement of the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve rediscunt rate from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent, and the rate of the Bank of England from 5 to 4 per cent.

Another feature of the day was the reduction of interest on loans for the week of \$1,000,000,000, the greatest day in history. Bank clearings for the day set a record with \$3,553,000,000.

During the three-hour session on the stock exchange 7,149,300 shares changed hands, a figure far in excess of the average for a normal five-hour day. The ticker was an hour and 45 minutes behind the market at the close.

When the market opened at noon, two hours later than usual, a large volume of buying power had accumulated. Purchase of stocks in blocks up to 50,000 shares featured the early part of the session.

The rush to buy created a state of confusion comparable with the disorder which attended the opening of the market after the slump Tuesday.

By 1:30 p.m. the market had recovered its normal level, and the volume of trading was normal.

The cut in interest on loans announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York from \$6,534,000,000 to \$5,533,000,000, reflected the slack in security prices during the last week. The reduction brought the loan total to the lowest figure since June 19, last.

The reduction of the rediscunt rate put the figure at which member banks may borrow from the Federal Reserve Bank back to where it was before last August, when it was advanced in an effort to discourage speculative flow of credit into speculative channels.

Closing of the security exchanges does not affect the commodity markets, and the New York Cotton, Silk, Hide and Burlap and Lumber exchanges remain open as usual.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 30	Oct. 23
Total gold reserves	\$3,020,951	\$3,025,013
Gold bullion	1,899,708	1,814,595
Gold certificates	1,121,243	1,210,418
Other gold certificates	3,040	3,000
U. S. gov't bonds	3,395,885	3,379,283
U. S. gov't notes	1,175,741	1,175,741
Total U. S. gov't securities	5,566,829	5,553,522
U. S. gov't securities in circulation	1,880,192	1,887,332
U. S. gov't securities in vault	2,686,637	2,666,190
Ratio of total to dep. & FR note (lab com.)	64.4%	74.5%

Ratios of total reserve to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 30	Oct. 23
Total gold reserves	18.8	18.8
Gold bullion	11.5	11.5
Gold certificates	6.3	7.3
U. S. gov't bonds	33.9	33.9
U. S. gov't notes	7.4	7.4
Total U. S. gov't securities	50.2	50.2
U. S. gov't securities in circulation	11.5	11.5
U. S. gov't securities in vault	38.7	38.7
Ratio of total to dep. & FR note (lab com.)	83.4%	100.2%

The statement of Federal Reserve Bank of Boston compares as follows (000 omitted):

	Oct. 30	Oct. 23
Total gold reserves	\$291,822	\$275,588
Gold bullion	182,000	182,000
Gold certificates	109,822	93,588
U. S. gov't bonds	303,714	286,794
U. S. gov't notes	22,978	27,449
Total U. S. gov't securities	630,512	596,231
U. S. gov't securities in circulation	208,369	208,369
U. S. gov't securities in vault	422,143	387,862
Ratio of total to dep. & FR note (lab com.)	83.4%	100.2%

WHEAT MARKET
PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP)—With the Liverpool wheat market showing unexpected strength, and big new export business from North America talked of, wheat prices here today were up a cent a bushel. Wheat shipments from Argentina were even smaller than had been looked for, and black rust reports from there attracted more attention.

Starting at 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ up, Chicago wheat later showed material gains all around. Corn was easy, opening un-
changed, but later advanced 1/2¢. Oats were firmer. Provisions advanced.

Opening prices for wheat: Wheat, 1.27 1/2¢; March, 1.35 1/2¢; May, 1.38 1/2¢; July, 1.41 1/2¢; Sept., 1.44 1/2¢; Dec., 1.47 1/2¢; Jan., 1.50 1/2¢; Feb., 1.53 1/2¢; Mar., 1.56 1/2¢; Apr., 1.59 1/2¢; May, 1.62 1/2¢; June, 1.65 1/2¢; July, 1.68 1/2¢; Aug., 1.71 1/2¢; Sept., 1.74 1/2¢; Oct., 1.77 1/2¢; Nov., 1.80 1/2¢; Dec., 1.83 1/2¢; Jan., 1.86 1/2¢; Feb., 1.89 1/2¢; Mar., 1.92 1/2¢; Apr., 1.95 1/2¢; May, 1.98 1/2¢; June, 2.01 1/2¢; July, 2.04 1/2¢; Aug., 2.07 1/2¢; Sept., 2.10 1/2¢; Oct., 2.13 1/2¢; Nov., 2.16 1/2¢; Dec., 2.19 1/2¢; Jan., 2.22 1/2¢; Feb., 2.25 1/2¢; Mar., 2.28 1/2¢; Apr., 2.31 1/2¢; May, 2.34 1/2¢; June, 2.37 1/2¢; July, 2.40 1/2¢; Aug., 2.43 1/2¢; Sept., 2.46 1/2¢; Oct., 2.49 1/2¢; Nov., 2.52 1/2¢; Dec., 2.55 1/2¢; Jan., 2.58 1/2¢; Feb., 2.61 1/2¢; Mar., 2.64 1/2¢; Apr., 2.67 1/2¢; May, 2.70 1/2¢; June, 2.73 1/2¢; July, 2.76 1/2¢; Aug., 2.79 1/2¢; Sept., 2.82 1/2¢; Oct., 2.85 1/2¢; Nov., 2.88 1/2¢; Dec., 2.91 1/2¢; Jan., 2.94 1/2¢; Feb., 2.97 1/2¢; Mar., 3.00 1/2¢; Apr., 3.03 1/2¢; May, 3.06 1/2¢; June, 3.09 1/2¢; July, 3.12 1/2¢; Aug., 3.15 1/2¢; Sept., 3.18 1/2¢; Oct., 3.21 1/2¢; Nov., 3.24 1/2¢; Dec., 3.27 1/2¢; Jan., 3.30 1/2¢; Feb., 3.33 1/2¢; Mar., 3.36 1/2¢; Apr., 3.39 1/2¢; May, 3.42 1/2¢; June, 3.45 1/2¢; July, 3.48 1/2¢; Aug., 3.51 1/2¢; Sept., 3.54 1/2¢; Oct., 3.57 1/2¢; Nov., 3.60 1/2¢; Dec., 3.63 1/2¢; Jan., 3.66 1/2¢; Feb., 3.69 1/2¢; Mar., 3.72 1/2¢; Apr., 3.75 1/2¢; May, 3.78 1/2¢; June, 3.81 1/2¢; July, 3.84 1/2¢; Aug., 3.87 1/2¢; Sept., 3.90 1/2¢; Oct., 3.93 1/2¢; Nov., 3.96 1/2¢; Dec., 3.99 1/2¢; Jan., 4.02 1/2¢; Feb., 4.05 1/2¢; Mar., 4.08 1/2¢; Apr., 4.11 1/2¢; May, 4.14 1/2¢; June, 4.17 1/2¢; July, 4.20 1/2¢; Aug., 4.23 1/2¢; Sept., 4.26 1/2¢; Oct., 4.29 1/2¢; Nov., 4.32 1/2¢; Dec., 4.35 1/2¢; Jan., 4.38 1/2¢; Feb., 4.41 1/2¢; Mar., 4.44 1/2¢; Apr., 4.47 1/2¢; May, 4.50 1/2¢; June, 4.53 1/2¢; July, 4.56 1/2¢; Aug., 4.59 1/2¢; Sept., 4.62 1/2¢; Oct., 4.65 1/2¢; Nov., 4.68 1/2¢; Dec., 4.71 1/2¢; Jan., 4.74 1/2¢; Feb., 4.77 1/2¢; Mar., 4.80 1/2¢; 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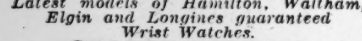
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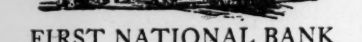


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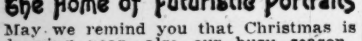
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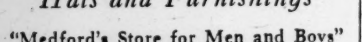
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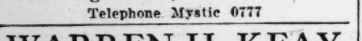
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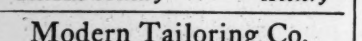
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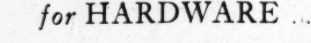
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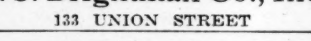
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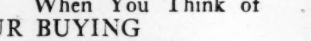
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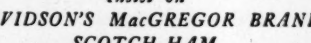
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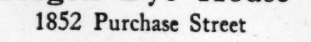
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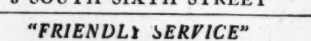


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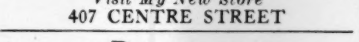
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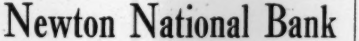
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: LADY JANE GREY.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: Queen of England for nine days. Her father was Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, her mother a daughter of that madcap Princess Mary who married Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. At Bragrate, her birthplace in Leicestershire, she grew up, a child of astonishing erudition. Little Lady Jane spoke and wrote Greek and Latin, she had even some familiarity with Hebrew, Chaldee and Arabic. The learned Roger Ascham, tutor to the Princess Elizabeth, commended her learning. When unhappy, it is said that the child consoled herself with the reading of Demosthenes or Plato.

How different, then, was the brief career which awaited her from the one which she would have chosen. Responsibility for her disasters seems to rest with the Duke of Buckingham, her husband's father. In fact, Lady Jane's marriage to Lord Guildford Dudley was but one step in Northumberland's subtle scheme to gain place and power for himself by working upon the sympathies of the boy King, Edward VI. And Edward, to whom the cause of Protestantism was dear, encouraged Northumberland's plan to deprive the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII, of their claims to the succession. For Edward knew that, almost certainly, the Roman Catholic religion would be restored in England in the event of Mary's ascending the throne. So the boy King was induced to sign a will designating Lady Jane Grey, a Protestant, to succeed him.

She was only 16 when informed that she was Queen of England, and she liked it as little as would any young girl of retiring habit; yet deemed it her duty to acquiesce. Soon, however, the people of England detected Northumberland's wiles and rejected the sympathies of the boy King, Edward VI. And Edward, to whom the cause of Protestantism was dear, encouraged Northumberland's plan to deprive the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth, daughters of Henry VIII, of their claims to the succession.

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A Quotation for Today

"I'll do the very best I can—the very best I know how. And I mean to keep doing so till the end. If the end brings me out all right what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



The Children's Corner

The Tale of Carlos, an Indian Crow

THERE was once a mother crow who laid two eggs in a nest she and her husband had built on the bough of a plane tree in India, and in time she hatched out two little baby crows. They were called Caroline and Carlos.

Caroline was a good child, and gave her parents no trouble. She did all she was told and grew up quietly.

So, quite forgetting his breakfast, which still lay on the floor, he seized the ring and flew off to a convenient bush in which to hide his treasure.

But as he passed the kitchen window he saw on the table a large dish of some brown-white stuff and, as there did not seem to be anyone about and he was feeling very hungry, he thought he would investigate.

Cautiously he popped in through the open window and alighted on the edge of the basin, which, being round and slippery, he could not grip, and before he could stop himself he had alighted into the slushy dough and the ring had dropped from his mouth.

In came the cook in a flurry, clapping his hands and waving a cloth to frighten Carlos away, and with great difficulty Carlos managed to make his escape. He perched himself mournfully on the roof of an old shed and, as he cleaned his feathers, he ruminated sadly on his lost ring.

For he could see the cook pouring the dough into another basin.

Next morning Carlos returned to the kitchen window. The cook was at the table rolling out some pastry, and when he saw Carlos he took off the cloth he had bound round his head and slapped it vigorously at him.

"I should think you must be the fellow who took the ring of Lady's," he said. "There are too many crows around, and I shall ask Master if something can't be done to get rid of them."

Carlos did not wait to be got rid of. He flew off to a solitary place where he had time to think things over, and he soon began to see how much trouble he was causing everybody including himself. So he decided to be a good crow in future and to settle down.

As for the ring which held the raindrop, the lovely lady to whom it belonged grieved sadly for a while, but at last a day or two later, the cook sent in a rich, currant pudding, and as the lovely lady took a mouthful she bit into something hard, and there was her lost ring!

Nobody could tell how it had got into the pudding, though the cook talked loudly of his suspicions of Carlos, but the lovely lady was so pleased to have it back that she did not care how it had come there.

As for Carlos he never troubled anybody again.

Now, in Crow-land, every honest, self-respecting crow knows he must forage for food, and often encounter great risks to obtain it, and a crow is admired for the courage and ingenuity which he displays. But Carlos was different; he would hang about the big hotels and bungalows, and anything bright or glittering had an irresistible attraction for him, and if he got the chance, he would fly with the coveted possession in his bill to deposit it in some safe hiding-place that he alone knew of.

Sometimes the things that attracted Carlos were only little bits of broken glass, that glittered and shone in the tropical sun, but sometimes they were of more value, and once—but thereby hangs a tale.

One morning Carlos was feeling very depressed. Things had been going very badly for him. He was sitting on a branch of a tulip tree outside a big bungalow, cawing sadly to himself, when, happening to glance in at a window near by, he saw a tempting breakfast-tray, and as the room seemed to be empty, he hopped in to secure some breakfast.

A large and beautiful diamond, set in a ring, lay on the dressing table. Carlos was delighted. He decided he must have this wonderful raindrop.

He was just flying off with a big piece of paw paw in his bill, when a wonderful glitter on the dressing-table caught his eye. Plop went the fruit on the floor, and Carlos flew over to inspect.

A large and beautiful diamond, set in a ring, lay on the dressing table. Carlos was delighted. He decided he must have this wonderful raindrop.

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Missing Words Puzzle

AS SOON AS HE PUTS ON HIS OTHER --- JOSEPH WILL WATER THE GARDEN WITH THE --- WHILE TED --- THE CORN

The Same Four Letters, Properly Arranged, Will Spell the Three Missing Words in This Sentence.

Answer to Object Puzzle: Stump, hands, brick, match, shelf, road, posts, watch, chain, notes, bread, lasso: United States.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Object Puzzle: Stump, hands, brick, match, shelf, road, posts, watch, chain, notes, bread, lasso: United States.

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In Lighter Vein

The Real

A Salvationist went to visit an old Scotch body, and after the usual talk he read to her from a modern translation of the New Testament.

The old lady listened attentively to the end, and then she said: "Eh, that's fine! And now, wad ye read me a wee bit frae the Word o' God?"

New Outlook.

Everybody's Weekly

"—er—Good morning—er—think you have some shoes for sale?"

The Wise Young Dean

They tell a story of "Bob" Hutchins, the youngest who is the new Chicago University president, at a formal dinner in Washington. There were present a number of distinguished jurists, and after the dinner one eminent judge conversed with Hutchins and in an affable but patronizing manner said: "Well, Mr. Hutchins, I suppose you tell the boys in your school that we older people don't know much about law."

"No," replied the dean with a disarming smile. "I don't. I let them find it out for themselves."—Boston Globe.

The Test

One day a world-famous violinist visited Charlie Chaplin at his studio, and, seeing Charlie's fiddle there, asked to be allowed to try it in order to test its timbre.

"Certainly!" said Chaplin, "but can you play it?"

The famous violinist gazed at him in amazement.

"Play it! Of course I can," he said, and, picking it up, he tried to adjust the instrument under his chin.

Then, promptly, he put it down again, and chuckled loudly.

"Had me that time!" he said.

For Chaplin's violin is specially made for left-hand use.—Pearson's.

Cheer Up, Ho May

Mother: "I wouldn't punish Tommy this time, Robert. Wait till he does it again."

Father: "But suppose he doesn't do it again?"—The Cross.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

When I woke up this morning I thought to myself: "Wow! What a party that was at Joan's house last night!"

At first I had a lot of fun frolicking around and getting acquainted with everybody.

Then they started playing games and things and I thought to myself: "Snucks, my fun's over, I guess!"

But pretty soon I found out one of the tricks was picking nice red apples out of a tub of water and I said to myself: "Hm-m, I ought to be able to do that," and I reached in and picked one out as easy as anything!

And would you believe it—I won a prize for doing it!—A big fat doughnut!

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

WAKEFIELD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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EDITORIALS

Peace Work on the Pacific

THE meeting in Kyoto, Japan, this week and next, of delegations from all of the countries interested in the Pacific area marks another step in the progress of an interesting and promising experiment in international relations. The occasion is the third Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The previous conferences were held at Honolulu in 1925 and 1927.

While the Institute was American in its initiative and is still largely financed from American sources, it is international in its organization and scope. There are national councils of the Institute in all the countries of the Pacific except Mexico and Russia. These councils are continuously engaged in research work, in the dissemination of information and in the discussion of problems centering in or about the Pacific Ocean. The biennial conferences bring together the representatives of these national groups for two weeks of close study and discussion, in which an effort is made to understand divergent points of view and to harmonize any conflicting national attitudes in some manner consistent with practical politics.

The agenda at Kyoto will include discussions of food, population and land utilization, problems which lie at the bottom of much of the antagonism which makes its appearance from time to time between Japan and the United States, Canada, Australia, Russia and China; and between China and Russia and the Philippine Islands. China itself presents a whole series of problems which affect all the other nations bordering the Pacific. The interplay of industrial forces and the movements of foreign trade and investments precipitate situations which may disturb international amity. These problems lead naturally to the discussion of diplomatic relations, to the administration of dependencies in the Pacific area, to the control of communications, and, lastly, to the broader aspects of cultural contacts among the diverse Pacific peoples.

The delegations attending the conference are in no sense official. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, the former president of the American Council, resigned upon assuming office as United States Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Inouye of Japan withdrew under similar circumstances. Nor are the delegations made up of "experts" on Pacific or Far Eastern problems, who might be inclined to lead the discussion into the unfruitful fields of technical debate. The delegations are made up of men and women who are closely in touch with the intellectual and economic life of their respective countries. The American delegation, for example, includes several college presidents and university professors, a number of bankers and some of the outstanding publicists of the United States.

Such delegates, while they are free from the limitations of official position, are entirely competent to discuss the issues involved, in an atmosphere of practical statesmanship. The value of their work has been amply demonstrated in the two conferences already held. Such delicate matters as immigration and extraterritoriality have been canvassed with that frankness and fairness which characterize men of good will in all countries. Americans, Japanese, Chinese and the rest have returned to their own countries to disseminate among their peoples a clearer understanding and a deeper appreciation of the difficulties facing the governments and peoples of other countries.

The work of the conferences has been characterized as "amateur diplomacy." But the presence at Kyoto of Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain in the Baldwin Government, of former government ministers in the Canadian and Australian groups, of Dr. Inazo Nitobe of Japan, of David Yui of China, and Professor Shotwell and Roland Boyden in the American group, would make "unofficial diplomacy" a more accurate description. That it has been unofficial diplomacy of a high character is evidenced by the skill displayed at previous conferences in smoothing out misunderstandings and stilling incipient antipathies which might otherwise have assumed the proportions of international disputes.

Fantastic Frankness

GOODNESS knows there are plenty of ways in which the American machine of government might be reformed, but the proposal made by Joseph R. Grundy of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, that minor states should be deprived of representation on important issues which do not directly affect these states, while rich and powerful commonwealths like Pennsylvania cast the only votes, is surely not one of them. Before the Senate's lobby investigation committee, Mr. Grundy evinced startling and fantastic frankness. On leading questions, such as the tariff, he said, smaller and less populous states have "no chips in the game." Therefore, they should not be allowed to vote.

Borne on to its logical conclusion, Mr. Grundy's "chips-in-the-game" theory loses itself in a morass of absurdity. Should we then make the Senator from Pennsylvania simply an on-looker when farm relief is voted upon? And since interested parties only are to vote, why not restrain everybody except the representative from Podunk Center when the important mat-

ter of the new Podunk Center Post Office and Federal Building comes up?

This otherwise quite trivial episode calls attention to the important and thought-provoking fact that distinction and constructive ability in the United States Senate have little or nothing to do with the particular constituency which the individual senator represents. Much more often than not, influential senators have come from the smallest and least populous states. Maine, for example, during the last fifty years of the last century, contributed statesmen totally out of proportion to her population, or her economic or political importance. Idaho, Arkansas and Montana are at the moment enjoying their day.

Of course, this is all as it should be. Just as in the British House of Commons a member's constituency is of little or no importance in determining his place in Parliament, so more and more the Senate is becoming a national legislative body, interested in nation-wide concerns. Unfortunately, the heritage of parochialism still obtrudes into the national picture. Indeed, some devotion to local affairs is not out of place. But in the main, a broader horizon than the boundaries of his own state comes to the senator as he takes his place in Washington.

Newspapers as "Educators"

DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN'S remarkable article on the responsibility of the press in education, appearing in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor today, deserves the attention of every thoughtful person. He has brought to his study a keen perception and a painstaking research which makes his discussion both readable and authentic. Few will dissent from Dr. Osborn's essential conclusion that the newspaper—from the comic strip to the perhaps too weighty tomes of the editorial page—is more than ever an increasingly powerful factor in the lives of its readers.

The fact that the newspaper is constantly playing a more intimate part in influencing the character and conduct of both adolescents and adults might in itself be an altogether happy development. But the greater significance is the nature of this influence. Is it uplifting? Is it constructive? Is it wholesome? The answer to these questions must of course vary with the character of many newspapers. But of the sensational press, of which the circulation far outbalances its conservative competitor, Dr. Osborn is certain that it is baneful and demoralizing. "It tends," he says, "to destroy all the finer creative powers of the mind, it establishes an entirely false standard of human endeavor and it gives a distorted perspective of current life."

The exaggeration of crime news in a large section of the daily press is a very pertinent example of Dr. Osborn's contention that the press frequently distorts the perspective of current life. In his analysis of the content of five New York newspapers, Dr. Osborn shows that on a normal day of last year these dailies contained only approximately 2½ per cent of crime news, a fact which accords with a comparable survey which the school of journalism at the University of Oregon made a year ago; but the University of Oregon inquiry also revealed that, while in the main newspapers only contain about 3½ per cent crime news, the readers of these same newspapers when canvassed expressed the opinion that their newspapers were publishing from 25 to 50 per cent crime news. Now, the very fact that newspapers devote only a relatively small proportion of their space to news of crime, but that their disproportionate display of this news leaves with their readers the impression that their newspapers contain seven to fourteen times as much as is actually published, shows how such distortion really works.

If these conditions are ultimately to be remedied, it must be appreciated that the problem is one in which the publisher and reader share joint responsibility. Obviously, for newspaper publishers to claim that in catering to the lower human tastes they are merely giving the public what it wants is definitely shirking a social responsibility, but it is equally clear that reckless journalism can prevail only so long as it is supported by its readers.

Orpheus Among the Smokestacks

IF IN this age of opportunity for all you should seek a reminder that even in less propitious moments humanity is not without its resourcefulness, go to London's Crystal Palace on a certain day in fall. There, under the great canopy of glass, you will find a vast sea of faces. Peer into those faces and you will distinguish among them the Cockney, the Tynesider, the man from Wigan and the man from the Clyde. But wherever they come from, you will recognize them as workers all. And note the expressions—not the excitement, too frequently mingled with passion, that marks the trade unions in conclave; not the mechanical dullness that comes of monotonous work in the shop, nor yet the strained look of those who must keep a large family in poor housing conditions. The expression on those countenances is one of keen interest and full enjoyment; it is the elated look of the connoisseur called upon to exercise his special talents.

The event that has thus brought workingmen together is betrayed by the glint everywhere of silver and brass instruments, with here and there the blaze of the bombard, tilted skyward like a burnished howitzer. For this is the great day of the annual concert of brass bands, for which factory groups in every industrial area have been practicing hard for many a month. Full 170 bands—4000 bandmen in all—have journeyed up to London to set their musical prowess in competition with the best in the land.

Hour by hour, band after band essays the intricate measures of the test selection. In endless ebb and flow from quiet cathedral solemnity to sharp clarion challenge, the same strains go on—not a drum beat to drown a defect. Yet the ceaseless flow of the brazen chords never palls. New interest and new suspense accompany each new contestant. Each band that mounts the platform, all quiver with excitement for the supreme test, embodies in some degree that great epic of the workingman's victory over adverse conditions. From coal mine and clay pit, pottery and cotton mill, foundry and shipyard,

from drab rows of workers' dwellings amid smoke-blackened hills, the dream of the perfect band arose. The trainer was engaged, the work begun—steady, persistent, unflagging repetition until from that forbidding environment there came the rich, warm, mellow tones of metal subdued to the gentle service of Orpheus. Nothing short of perfect technique is the goal of these artists of mill and mine. A brass choir may have its natural limitations, but within them it is made a thing of beauty, bringing joy to the lives of generations of workers that otherwise have known little relief from the steady demand of their labor.

The brass band in Britain is the laborer's own handiwork. He himself has laid down its traditions and its standards of excellence—and of its kind it is a masterpiece.

The Economics of Alcohol

SIR JOSIAH STAMP is regarded internationally as one of the ablest and most conscientious statisticians in England. The long list of highly honorable industrial and commercial positions held by him, beginning with chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and director of the Bank of England, and ending with director of the Nobel Manufacturers, Ltd., should certainly protect him from any charge of being visionary or sentimental in his approach to an economic subject. It is interesting, therefore, to read in the London Observer a report of his recent lecture on "Alcohol as an Economic Factor." Students of the economic effects of the drink trade will be eager to read this lecture when its full text shall have been published, but in the meantime the Observer's condensation sets forth certain facts of value to the controversy now raging so violently in the United States.

How little sentiment affects Sir Josiah's attitude is evidenced by the care which he has taken to limit his inquiry to economic as distinguished from merely humanitarian considerations. One does not have to be wholly a sentimentalist to be mildly shocked by his pointing out that in so far as abstinence from alcohol tends to lengthen life, it is an economic gain when it diminishes the risk of death during the working period, but in so far as it lengthens life after sixty-five it is an economic loss. An investigator thus capable of considering human life purely with reference to its value as a factor in production may be trusted to approach even this vexed problem of the economic effects of alcohol in a purely impersonal fashion.

We find him, therefore, declaring that if a nation's expenditures on drink were transferred to savings, the value from an employment point of view would be very much greater than commonly estimated. Expenditures for drink profit the drink trade almost alone. But as an example of other expenditures of the same fund, Sir Josiah cites the case of a family deciding to buy a house, paying the installments out of their former drink bill, and, having obtained the house, setting themselves to buy furniture for it. He figures that the present average working-class family expenditures on drink in England vary from 13 per cent to 17 per cent of the earnings, and he thinks the total commonly as high as £35 a year. He estimates that this expenditure, if transferred to food, clothing, permanent assets of the home, and similar objects, would create for British industry a new customer spending from £100,000,000 to £180,000,000 a year. It would go far toward relieving that unemployment which at present burdens the Nation and makes the status of the party in power unstable. Moreover, he holds that available statistics justify an estimate of over 20 per cent of poverty as directly attributable to drink, and that the social costs of sickness, crime, accident, etc., created by drink, will average somewhere between £25,000,000 and £50,000,000 annually.

The summary of the lecture informs us that Sir Josiah, with cautious reservations, drew a number of illustrations from the experience of the United States. His most important statement, however, bearing upon the situation in this country, was that the evidence made it difficult to disprove Prof. Irving Fisher's estimate that prohibition had increased production in the United States by 5 per cent and indirectly stimulated business by 5 per cent more.

Finally, this British statistician declared that the weight of evidence supported the estimate that in Great Britain the drink trade had a hostile effect upon national economic welfare of more than 8 per cent and less than 15 per cent of the total annual income. The great caution of the lecturer's statements, no less than his high standing as a statistician and man of affairs, will give to his utterances the stamp of authority.

Editorial Notes

Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister, in declining, as he has just done, to write a series of political articles for the press in the United States, now that he has ceased to be the head of the British Government and become leader of the Opposition, has set up a standard of personal conduct which does honor to his rectitude as a man. "Mr. Baldwin," says an authoritative statement, "felt that it would be impossible for a leader of the Opposition, in a series of such articles, to avoid criticism of the Government of the day, and, in his view, the proper place for such criticism was in the British Parliament, or on the platform and in the press of his own country. He also held the definite view that confidential knowledge and information, gained while holding the highest office under the Crown, should not be publicly exploited for private gain." Mr. Baldwin's attitude surely deserves the highest approval.

A new French combustion motor that uses wood for fuel is said to be able to drive a truck six hours on two bushels of wood. Perhaps in time gasoline, which displaced the horse, will be displaced by the sawhorse.

Chief Justice Taft says of college athletics that they "have a dollar sign in front of them." Maybe, but the colleges, it must be remembered, have millions of dollars "back" of them.

The furniture trade today in some cases seems to base its appraisal on the cost of reproduction of antiques.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora Celebrates Halloween

FOR many years Halloween, to the Man in the Tweed Fedora, had been nothing more than a date on the calendar, and such it probably would have remained, had not a display of horrebound candy in the window of a five-and-ten-cent store in upper Manhattan beckoned him within. He edged his way past pots, pans and pudding dishes; and was about to seek the aid of the floorwalker in locating the candy counter, when his eye caught a flash of orange and black at a farther table. Curiosity drew him thither, and straightway he found himself gazing into the grinning yellow faces of a pile of small, paper jack-o'-lanterns. He approached the display, an "old boy" approaches a group of classmates at a college reunion.

"Hi, there!" he hailed, oblivious to his surroundings. "Well, well! Jack-lanterns, I'll be bound! Tut, tut! Haven't seen one of you chappies since back in the back, 'hem—well, for a long time, anyway.'"

He picked one up and studied its face, a whimsical smile playing about the corners of his mouth. It was fragile, and light, and its paper countenance had been torn. "H'm, Jackie," he confided, "we'll have to admit that your grandfather back in my day was vastly more hefty; but, laddie, you'll do; you'll do."

"Here, Miss," he said to the clerk, "I'll take this chapie along with me." And, handing the girl a dime, the Man in the Tweed Fedora moved out of the store. "Yes, sir," he murmured, as he stepped out on the avenue, "your grandfather, Jackie, was a fair, sizable 'punkin' back in—back in—"

Riotously bumping over the years, a long procession of jack-o'-lanterns rolled down the hill of time and came up with a halt in a rural hamlet of the 1800's, where they found the Man in the Tweed Fedora, a boy again.

All that day the boy had been unusually busy. The frost was still damp on the shady side of the back-yard pump when, breakfast over, he had sauntered out of the woodshed door. In the field behind the barn the corn shocks stretched in orderly rows, like a community of tiny wigwags, their scraggly outlines casting long shadows across the stubbled ground. Crisp gusts of wind rustled through their bleached members with fitful sibilance. Here and there at the base of a shock nestled a cairn of what looked like yellow cannon balls. Toward one of these the boy made his way. He had noted it long since as the lair of one of Pa's largest pumpkins.

The boy approached by a circuitous route, watchful for lurking red men. One terrific encounter he had before reaching his goal, when a swift-spined arrow in the shape of a corn tassel was blown past his head. A sadly demoralized corn shock soon testified to his prowess as an Indian fighter, however, and presently he was lugging a goodly "punkin" to the sunny side of the barn. Here his trusty Barlow knife came into play, and after an hour's diligent scraping and paring, he placed the altered vegetable on the top of a post and stood off to survey his handiwork.

From the point of view of pure art, the product left much to be desired. The eyes were out of line, the nose was crooked, and the mouth gaped open in an alarming manner. On the whole, one might say, the Aztec influence seemed to predominate, but the boy found it hugely satisfactory. He grinned back at it with all the enthusiasm of a creative genius, viewed it from several angles, and finally, nestling it under his arm, carried it into the barn. Later it would be brought out, and with a candle lighted in its interior, paraded up and down the street with the fond expectation of bringing dismay to sundry parsons, schoolmarmes, and timid maiden ladies.

His next enterprise took him to Pa's workbench in the woodshed, and put him to work on a Cleveland baking-powder tin, a rusty nail, a string and a piece of rosin. First he punched a small hole in the bottom of the can. Next he cut the nail to the proper length, tied the string around its middle, and inserted the other end of the string through the hole, thus pulling the nail tight against the bottom of the tin. Then he coated the string with much rosin.

Very simple; but wait. Grasping the can in one hand, with the other he drew his fingers firmly down the rosin string. The result was appalling. A raucous shriek; a coughing howl; a wail as of all the lost cats since those of Kilkenny issued from the improvised horn. And to every new gradation of noise the smile on the boy's face grew more blissful. Not so his mother's. She burst out of the kitchen with her hands to her ears. But the boy, interpreting the sounds of her approaching footsteps as ill-omened, had already swung with too obvious nonchalance toward the back yard, and was innocently whistling a tuneless motif when she arrived. The byplay sufficed to turn her ire into a smile; but the boy refrained from further demonstrations of his resinous howler until after nightfall.

One more device, however, he prepared during the afternoon. This consisted solely of a rubber washer, through

which a nail was pushed up to the head. On the shaft of the nail was fastened the loose end of a ball of twine. This device, even more simple than the first, was, nevertheless, equally effective; or, undoubtedly! It was known as a ticktack.

And so came Halloween, marked by the snap of frost in the air and the all-pervasive odor of burning leaves. Dusk fell. Up and down the street there sounded the hullaos of boyhood—and girlhood, too, for that matter. In favorite haunts, under the stripped maples, there gathered sundry groups of courageous boys bent on bringing disruption to the timid. Jack-o'-lanterns began to blink through the gloom. Squawks sounded their horrific calls. Groups met and mingled; yellow lanterns danced. Groups separated; yellow lanterns bobbed away.

Anon the matter of gates was discussed and acted upon. Thus by co-operative ingenuity Mr. Marsh's gate was lifted from its hinges and carried a quarter of a mile to grace the fence in front of Mr. Molton's house; which gate had supplied a gate for Judge Whitney's place; which gate had been transferred to the Methodist parsonage, whence a gate had disappeared, to be found next day in the belfry of the schoolhouse. And so on ad libitum.

This date, a discussion was in order relative to ticktacks. Hush! Very quietly, now, the boy approaches the lighted window of Miss Ethelda Thrush, an estimable lady whose ideas about millinery have not altered in thirty-five years. Cautiously he wets the rubber washer and sticks it to a window, through which Miss Ethelda can be seen reading. Unwinding the twine as he goes, he retreats to a vantage point behind the trees, where the gang awaits. Now, he pulls the string and quickly releases it. From Miss Ethelda's window sounds a distinct tap. He does it again: Tap! Again and again: tap! tap! Miss Ethelda starts from her chair. Tap! She hurries to the window and peers out. Silence. She turns back to her chair. Tap! Tap! Tap! She whirls back to the window. Tap! She goes to the window again. Silence. She turns away. Tap! Tap! Tap! Determinedly she picks up the kerosene lamp and marches to the door, opens it, and comes out into the night.

Hush! She is about to examine the outside of her window. The boy jerks sharply on the string and the ticktack comes away from the pane to trail through the leaves as the twine is wound up. Finding nothing, she is about to re-enter her house when the sound of many wolves, hyenas, braying jackasses, and shrieking cats issues from the squawker behind the trees. Miss Ethelda is undone. She darts within, slams and bolts her door, pulls down all the shades! Poor Miss Ethelda! The gang rolls in the leaves, overcome with such pity that their laughter can be heard way to Yarter's place.

Thus with variations the thing is repeated until the boy's home is reached. The ticktack is attached. Tap! Tap! Pa comes to the window. The boy giggles. Lots of fun to fool Pa. Tap! Tap! Pa peers without, and returns to his paper. Tap! Tap! Pa throws down his paper and comes to the door. The boy can barely repress his mirth. Then Pa's voice.

"All right, young man! Trot right in, now. It's 9.30 and time you're in bed!"

"Oh, pshaw! Got to go in, fellers," says the boy. "But, gee! wasn't it fun!"

The Man in the Tweed Fedora, still swinging his puny paper jack-o'-lantern by its wire, paused at the corner to get his bearings. Intent with memories, two blocks had been negotiated without thought of whether his steps tended. Waiting for the traffic to open, he was conscious of a feeling of commiseration for the youth of Manhattan deprived of the old spell of Halloween.

"Too bad, too bad," he murmured. "Nothing left to them but tissue paper faldetals and—"

Whack! Something struck him smartly across the back; a white cloud enveloped his shoulders. He caught the smell of flour and, turning swiftly, beheld three urchins, making as speedily away from him as their hilarity would permit. Each of them dangled a long stocking, the toes of which bulged with a white substance.

The Man in the Tweed Fedora, with a vision of the white smooch on his overcoat, made a wrathful step in their direction; then, recovering himself, burst into laughter. Exultingly he called his assailants back, dug into his pocket, and gave to each a dime. In exchange, he became the proprietor of one stocking full of flour.

Late that evening the janitor of a certain apartment house entered his basement quarters and demanded of his wife a whiskbroom.

"That gent on the 'tenth," he explained to her. "That fellow who wears the funny hat! He just whacked me with a bag of flour! Yeah, said he wanted to try out something he missed as a boy! Oh, he's all right, I guess. Here's a bill he gave me. He said I was to buy a carload of jack-o'-lanterns with it."

H. E. W.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS PLANE trees have a curious bark which drops off unreasonably in certain seasons, and fresh bark takes its place. During a particularly heavy summer rain, the plane trees here were suddenly shorn of most of their crinkled bark, and then followed a strange and interesting thing. In a few days the naked trunks had turned a rich yellow, which glowed under a glancing sun like so many columns of burnished gold. After a time the tone softened, and the pale yellow became a faint green. This year, for the first time, the great Avenue des Champs-Élysées has been set out in plane trees; the transplanting was skillfully done, for they have been flourishing, and as shady as their cropped branches of this season permitted.

The country village of Marie Antoinette, known as the Hamlet of the Petit Trianon at Versailles, is to be put in order. The wife of Louis XVI built a group of thatched cottages on the bank of a lake. Here was a manor house, a parsonage, a mill, a dairy, and, a little further away, a farmhouse. It was the reading of J. J. Rousseau's book, "Le Devin du Village," which is said to have turned the pretty court heads and sent them to seek satisfaction among the more humble walks of life. Now, more than 140 years since they were built by Mique and Hubert Robert, the buildings are to be freshened up.

The Frenchman is to be honored who founded a republic outside of France two centuries before the Republic was established in France. He was Jean Calvin, born at Noyon in the first decade of the sixteenth century, who went to Geneva and founded there a "Protestant republic." Beyond the borders of France, his followers were known as Calvinists, and within France as Huguenots. The house at Noyon, where the reformer was born, is now in process of reconstruction by the Protestants of France, with the intention that it should become a Calvin Museum. Part of the house will also be given over to a library of religious literature. The body having the work in charge is "la Société de l'histoire du protestantisme français."

Odell Shepard would agree with Pierre Ladoué. Mr. Shepard writes in a charming and highly literary way about fields and nature for The Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor, signing his articles "O. S." M. Ladoué has written for the Journal des Débats an appeal for the preservation of the "chemins de terre"—those footpaths that train themselves across and along the edge of fields and woods much as the morning-glory vines find their way over a fence.

Cannes made a most happy impression on three hardy young American seamen. Recently graduated from Cornell University, they made their first trip to Europe in a forty-six-foot ketch, and, reached the Azores in twelve days. Capt. Carl L. Weagant, Dudley N. Sepolis, and Joseph

M. Rummier, came into the Paris office of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after their arrival in the capital, and it was as a result of this visit that the kind reception at Cannes became known. They had been received with such spontaneous courtesy that French kindness was indelibly impressed on them. After sailing awhile longer in the blue Mediterranean, they will head for the West Indies, with Nassau, capital of the Bahama Islands, as final destination.

At a dinner the other evening, this "exclusive" story was told of a newly married couple. The bride was American; the bridegroom French. She wanted to have an American supper, and thought that it would be particularly nice to have baked potatoes with the meat course. She carefully explained to the maid what baked potatoes were, in perhaps less than perfect French, adding, to make it quite clear, that they should be baked "en costume." The maid (and cook) seemed to think it a little strange, but obeyed orders as they understood them. When the potatoes appeared on the table, each was served sewn in a tight-fitting linen sack, and the maid was very proud of her work. After that, they kept to "pommes frites."

Nowhere could the centenary of the accordion be celebrated this year with more fervor than in France. Go out along the Marne on an evening, from sunset glow to moonrise, and thread your way along the banks. The first merry jingle will come along to you, skipping from barge to barge, like the first notes of the cowbells descending from an upland, Alpine pasture. You will be carried along from bal-musette to bal-musette, from one country dance on a café floor to another. Not so much the swaying, turning couples with red cheeks will attract you, perhaps as the gay, chattering music of the accordion, played by some collared fellow in shirt sleeves. One accordion maker replied, on being questioned: "We make today three times as many of these instruments as before the war!"

Fruit trees spray against walls in France in delicate patterns. It takes endless patience to train them, and yet the art is a very old one in this land. From one who has passed close to three decades at such work, a letter has come. Alban Comte, a gardener, has sent his thanks for a garden page article dealing with this subject. Then he goes on to say that the peach trees are the most difficult to train, and that the way to learn is not from books, but through labor. He might have added, "and through love of the trees." A bough came off one fine tree last winter, and he expects to spend three years "making it up." In his somewhat rambling letter, he says he always carries with him his pruning shears. During the war, he happened to be busy on a tree one day. It was near the war area, and an enemy, seeing him, fired, and shot away a few branches, which forced M. Comte—as he quaintly puts it—to give up his work for that day.